THE BEAVER ARGUS.

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THE BEAVER ARGUS

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Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author.

Letters and communications should be addressed to J. WEYAND, Beaver Pa.

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Practicing Physicians, Rochester, Pa. Office two doors east of Ankeny's Hotel. Prompt attention given to all calls.
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Fall session opened September 6, 1868. This school so long and successfully conducted by Prof Taylor and able assistants, offers extensive courses in the Classics, English and Music. For Catalogues address R. T. TAYLOR.
Beaver

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DENTISTS,
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Law Partnership,

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CUNNINGHAM & KUHN.
Attorneys at Law. Office Third street, Beaver, Pa.
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Miscellaneous.

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All salt put up in good order and warranted to give satisfaction.

All orders promptly attended to.

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sept16tf.

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No. 42 5th Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

This firm beg leave to inform their patrons and the public generally that they have just opened an immense stock of Goods, especially imported for the coming Holidays—comprising the richest and rarest designs in Fine Jewelry.

Pure Solid Silver Ware, Bronze in Groups and Statuettes, Diamonds, Pearls, Watches, Tea and Dinner Sets, Musical Boxes, French Clocks in Marble, Bronze and Alabaster Cases, Parian Ware in Groups and Statuettes, Silver Plated Ware in great variety, Paris Fancy Goods, Jewel Boxes, Gold and Silver Headed Canes, &c., &c.

NOTE.—Our connections with Eastern and Western manufactures and our frequent visits to their markets enable us to sell goods in our line, either who locals or retail at lower prices than any house west of New York.
Dec58

We do not wish to inform you, reader, that Dr. Wonderful or any other man, has discovered a remedy that cures Consumption, when the lungs are half consumed, in short, will cure all diseases whether of mind, body, or estate, make men live forever, and leave death to play for want of work—and is designed to make this sublunary sphere a blissful paradise to which Heaven itself shall be but a side show. You have heard enough of that kind of humbuggery, and we do not wonder that you have by this time become disgusted with it. But when we tell you that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will POSITIVELY CURE the worst cases of Catarrh, we only assert that which thousands can testify to. Try it and you will be convinced. We will pay $500 REWARD for a case of Catarrh that we cannot cure.

Sold by most Druggists Everywhere.

Price ONLY 50 CENTS. Sent by mail, post paid, for SIXTY CENTS: Four packages for $2, or 1 dozen for $5. Send a 2 cent stamp for Dr. Sage's pamphlet on Catarrh. Address the proprietor,
R. V. PIERCE, M. D.,
Buffalo, N. Y.
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TRY THE
ALTA VELA PHOSPHATE.
IT IS COMPOSED PRINCIPALLY OF THE celebrated GUANO from
ALTA VELA.
Contains three per cent. of
AMMONIA!
An ample quantity to give activity (without injury) to the vegetation, and a large quantity of soluble
Bone Phosphate of Lime,
Together with POTASH and SODA, the essential elements of a
COMPLETE MANURE.
The high estimation in which it is held by many thousand farmers who are using it in preference to other kinds, is a sure guarantee of its value. Price $56 per ton. Send for a pamphlet! Address—The Alta Vela Guano Company, 57 Broadway, New York.

DR. W. H. Sutherland.
DENTIST,
Third Street, Beaver, Pa. (OVER THE LOAN OFFICE.) Has just returned from Ohio, where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession, with one of the best dentists in the country. All work executed in style and at prices defying competition.
sept2'68-1y

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BANKERS,
No. 25, South Third Street, Philadelphia.
GENERAL AGENTS
—FOR—
Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey
OF THE NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
of the United States of America.

The National Life Insurance Company is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a cash capital of $1,000,000, full paid.

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No. 25 South Third St.
D. S. RUSSELL, Manager.

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Gold and Silver Fillings put in of the best material, and all work warranted,
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Miscellaneous.

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HAS OPENED A STORE IN
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To WHOLESALE and RETAIL
WHITE LEAD,
LINSEED OIL,
GLASS, PUTTY,
BRUSHES, NAILS,
Mixed Paints,
Colors, in Oil and Dry,
Carbon Oil,
Boiled Oil,
Neat's Foot Oil,
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PLATE WINDOW GLASS,
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GERMAN GLUE,
SAND PAPER, &c., &c.
His Terms are CASH on delivery of Goods.
jan 7, 1869.

THE GREAT
Zingari Bitters.
A Safe Blood Purifyer,
A Splendid Tonic,
A Pleasant Beverage,
A CERTAIN CURE
AND
PREVENTIVE OF DISEASES.
The ZINGARI BITTERS are compounded from a prescription of the celebrated Egyptian Physician Dr. CAGOSTRO who, after years of trial and experiment, discovered the ZINGARI HERB—the most remarkable vegetable production the earth, perhaps has ever yielded—certainly the most effective in the cure of disease. It, in combination with the other valuable properties of which the ZINGARI BITTERS are composed, will cure
Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Chronic Diarrhœa, Bronchitis, Consumption, in its first stage, Flatulency, Nervous Debility, Female Complaints, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Acute & Chronic Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Cholera, Typhoid and Typhus Fever, Scrofula, Diseases of the Kidneys, Habitual Costiveness, &c. &c.
In the prevention and cure of the above diseases, it has never been known to fail, as thousands of our most prominent citizens throughout all parts of the country, will testify. Let the afflicted send for circular containing testimonials and certificates of those who have been cured after their case had been pronounced hopeless by our best physicians. Principal Depot.
F. Rahter & Co.,
No. 6 N. Front Street, Philadelphia.
Recommended by
Ex. Governor David R. Porter, of Pennsylvania.
Hon. Robert J. Fisher, of "
Hon. Edward McPherson, "
Hon. Joel B. Danner, "
Hon. William McSherry, and others, "
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
feb10:tf

DR. H. S. HIBBARD, W. A. SMITH.
TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION
It is a positive fact that
DR. H. S. HIBBARD & CO.
H. B. Anderson's Old Store
BEAVER, PA., have
Drugs and Groceries,
Which they sell as cheap as can be bought in Pittsburgh. They have on hand and are daily receiving
PURE DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY,
Patent Medicines, of all kinds, Legal, Cap, Letter, and Note Paper Pens, Pencils, Ink, Fancy and Domestic Soaps,
Pure Wines and Liquors,
for Medical purposes ONLY.
Burning Oils, and other articles usually kept in first class Drug Stores.
The Doctor having had a practice of ten years, feels confident of his ability to give satisfaction in the prescription department, which is under his special charge. He charges nothing for advice and prescriptions.
Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at all Hours Day and Night.
We also have an assortment of
Sugar,
Coffee,
Tea,
Rice,
Canned Fruits,
Spices,
Flavoring Extracts, Jellies, Candies,
RAISINS, CHEESE, CRACKERS, &c.
Our goods have been bought low for cash, selected with great care, and will be sold at the very lowest prices. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.
H. S. HIBBARD & CO.
Jan. 6, 1869.

T. C. MORGAN,
SUCCESSOR TO
SHALLENBERGER BROS.
DEALER IN
Fine Family Groceries.
Queensware, Hardware,
NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, FLOUR, SALT, LIME
COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in Exchange for Goods.
Goods Delivered Free of Charge in all the Villages.
BRIDGEWATER, PA., Aug. 19, 1868.

Stoves, &c.

KEYSTONE STOVE WORKS.
Car Factory Buildings,
New Brighton, Pa.
Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders & Summer Pieces,
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD IN THIS COUNTY.
LOOK AT THE PRICES!
FIRST PREM., COOK STOVE
RUBY.
No. 7, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven, $14.50
No. 8, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven, 16.50
No. 9, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven, 18.50
Franklin Parlor Stoves
No. 1, Juno Parlor, extra heavy, 10.25
" 2, " " " 13.00
" 3, " " " 17.00
HEATING STOVES.
No. 2, Ribbed Egg, very heavy, 8 00
" 3, " " " 10.00
" 4, " " " 15.00
Enameled Grate Fronts,
" 93, Grate 15½ inch, $2.60
" 99, " 17 " 2.85
" 77, " 18 " 3.25
" 91, " 19 " 3.35
" 75, " 19 " 3.25
" C, " 20 " 3.50
" 121, " 21 " 4.00
" 120, " 21½ " 4.75
" 5, " 21½ " 4.75
" 123, " 23½ " 5.40
" 73, " 25½ " 5.00
Fenders.
No. 72, Plain Rod, Wide, .75
" 73, " Narrow, 2.75
" 14, Fancy " 2.75
" 15, without Rod, 2.75
" 83, Plain Rod, 3.00
" 82, Box, without Rod, 1.75
" 81, " " 1.50
Pressed Sheet Iron Summer Pieces.
Plain Enameled, $1.25
" " with Ornamental Centre, 1.50
All Work Warranted. Give us a Call,
TERMS, CASH
MERRICK & CO.
oct14'68

EXTRAORDINARY.
GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION.
IN BEAVER,
could not be more astonishing than the fact that
SIMON SNITGER & CO.
—the best, largest and freshest
GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, &c,
in Beaver county.
And although it takes gas to make a Balloon rise, you will find, if you visit their establishment that they don't have to resort to gas to make their Goods go. To all, we would say, "rush in" and examine our stock! We have on hand the finest and best
TEAS,
COFFEE,
SUGARS,
PURE SPICES,
Molasses, Syrups, Soaps,
also the best brands of
Tobacco & Cigars,
to be found in the place.
We make a specialty of
FLOUR & FEED,
buying and selling none but what are known to be the very best varieties in use. Our establishment enjoys a well-earned reputation in this particular, and we intend in the future as in the past to maintain it.
WE DEFY COMPETITION.
Don't mistake the place. We are still at the "Old Stand" west end of 3d St., Beaver, Pa.—Come and see us.
Jan. 6, 1869.

New Spring Dry-Goods
J. W. BARKER & CO.,
59 Market Street, Pittsburgh,
Are now opening a Large stock of
New Spring Goods
They wish particularly to call attention to their large and complete stock of
Silks and Dress Goods,
in which will be found all the latest styles adapted to the season.
Cloaks, Eastern and of their own Manufacture. Ladies' Suits made to order.
Shawls in endless variety. Housekeeping Goods of Every Description.
Purchasers can rely on finding every article in this establishment at the very lowest prices. Ministers and their families allowed a liberal discount.
J. W. BARKER & CO.
59 Market st., bt. 3th & 4th avenues.
mr10tf

NOTICE.
NEW BAKERY
—IN—
J. C. WILSON'S OLD STAND,
Third St., Beaver, Pa.
JOS. M. REED,
Takes pleasure to inform his old friends that he is established in business at the above stand, where he will be glad to meet and accommodate them.
FRESH BREAD,
CAKES,
CRACKERS,
NUTS.
Confectionaries of all kinds.
NO. 1 FLOUR,
made from fall wheat, by the barrel, sack or at retail.
Jan. 6, 1869

DENTISTRY—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Beaver and vicinity, that he has opened an office in Beaver, Pa., for the practice of Dentistry. He has had considerable experience in the profession, and flatters himself to be able to give general satisfaction in his business.
Office in the old "Gormly Hotel" building, Third street, Beaver, Pa. All work warranted for one year.
1y17'68 I. S. GOSHORN.

Miscellaneous.

The Howe Sewing Machines
ARE THE
OLDEST ESTABLISHED
OF ANY IN THE WORLD!
They being the first SEWING MACHINES ever made, and have been manufactured continually under the supervision of the original inventor,
Elias Howe, jr.,
Since their first introduction 1844. The improvement upon these machines made within the last two years and their rapidly growing popularity attests the factthat they have reached the very acme of perfection and that they are not only the oldest established but the best in the world.
These machines do perfect work upon all fabrics whether fine or coarse, making a stitch; also, the invention of Mr. Howe alike upon both of the fabric. Sewed. The tendons, neat, novel and unvarying, can be adjusted to any degree of tightness, and after being adjusted do not require changing, except for different threads.
To those who have used the Howe Machine, it is not necessary for us to speak; and we would only add to others who wish a perfect machine to be sure and see these machines before buying any other. Send for circular. Applications for agencies must be addressed to
SIBLER & STOOPS,
Sole agents for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and West Virginia.
Office 23 South 8th St., Phila., and No. 4 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
sept9'68:1y.

J. C. HAMMOND,
—DEALER IN—
Flour, Feed, and Grain,
ROCHESTER, (ON THE HILL.)
Flour at prices to suit all, in regard to RICE and QUALITY. Mill Feed, of all kinds.
CORN MEAL,
RYE FLOUR
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
CORN AND OATS,
constantly on hand. Also, a cheap and convenient
Wooden Pump,
the cheapest in use. A quantity of the celebrated Alta Vela
GUANO OR PHOSPHATE
on hand, which will be sold cheap, in order to introduce it.
I buy for CASH, and sell for the same. Cash buyers will find it to their advantage to call.
All Goods Delivered Free.
Jan 20-'68 J. C. HAMMOND.

G. W. Martin,
(SUCCESSOR TO R. A. WILSON,)
DEALER
Boots, Shoes
&
Rubbers,
At the old stand, in the
DIAMOND,
Rochester, Pa.
WHERE HE OFFERS
GREAT BARGAINS.
ALL WORK
Warranted.
G. W. MARTIN.

DRUGS! DRUGS!!
WM. BUECHLING,
In the Diamond,
ROCHESTER, Beaver Co. Pa.
Keeps constantly on hand, and has now, the largest assortment of Drugs, chemicals, &c. in Beaver county.
PURE DRUGS,
Patent Medicines of all kinds, Paints, Oils Dye-Stuffs, Perfumeries, Toilet and Fancy Articles,
TOBACCO AND CIGARS
by the box or in less quantities.
Physicians' Prescriptions
Compounded at all hours—day or night.
ALSO,
SOLE AGENT OF BEAVER COUNTY
Dr. Betzel's Patent
TRUSSES.
All other kinds of Trusses will be delivered in a short time, when called for.
REMEMBER THE PLACE,
Next Door to James A. Fortunes,
Dry Goods Store,
On the Diamond,
Rochester Penn'a.
Formerly Buechling & Brehm.
Feb 17:3m

ROHRER'S WILD CHERRY TONIC BITTERS.
ARE THE
BEST IN USE.
Use Rohrer's Tonic Bitters,
The very best in the Market.

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
No. 45 Wood streets,
Opposite St. Charles Hotel, also entrance No. 103 and 104 Third street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Wholesale Agents for the West.
For sale by JOHN MOORE, Beaver, Pa.
feb'67:1y,

SHINGLES! shingles!!
The undersigned is manufacturing and will always have on hand a large stock of No. 1 and No. 2, 16 and 18 inch SHINGLES, which he will dispose of at moderate rates. The mill is located near Beaver Station, on the C. & P. Railroad.
D. SHUMAKER.
Jan 11, 1869.

Coal, Coal.—The undersigned is prepared to deliver good burning COAL to all persons needing the article. Orders will receive prompt attention.
S. P. CUMMINS.
Dec., 2, 1868.

MISCELLANY.

[illegible]

"Be in time."
Be in time, be in time,
The voice of wisdom hear—
Be in time, be in time,
Be in time, be in time,
For the night will soon set in—
Be in time.

Ye aged sinners hear,
Be in time, be in time,
Ye aged sinners hear—
Be in time!
Your sands are running fast,
Your die will soon be cast,
Ye aged men make haste—
Be in time.
Be in time, be in time,
Ye aged men make haste—
Be in time.
Though late, you may return—
Be in time, be in time,
Though late, you may return—
Be in time.
Though late you may return,
You're not too late to learn;
While the lamp holds out to burn—
Be in time, be in time,
While the lamp holds out to burn—
Be in time.

You who are young in years—
Be in time, be in time,
You who are young in years—
Be in time.
You say your's is your bloom,
And far from the dark tomb,
But mind your day will come—
Be in time, be in time,
But mind your day will come—
Be in time.

Backslider, do you hear—
Be in time, be in time,
Backslider, do you hear—
Be in time,
Your sinful course forsake,
Yourself to prayer betake;
Your deathless soul's at stake—
Be in time, be in time,
Your deathless soul's at stake—
Be in time.

Should you the work delay—
You're undone; you're undone.
Should you the work delay—
You're undone,
Should you the work delay,
And squander life away,
Death will be a solemn day—
Be in time, be in time,
Death will be a solemn day—
Be in time.

O, should the door be shut—
When you come, when you come,
O, should the door be shut—
When you come,
Should God in anger say,
Depart from me away;
It will be too late to pray—
Be in time, be in time,
It will be too late to pray—
Be in time.

The gospel train's at hand—
Be in time, be in time,
The gospel train's at hand—
Be in time.
Behold your station there,
Jesus paid your fare,
We'll all engage in prayer—
Be in time, be in time,
We'll all engage in prayer—
Be in time.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

NOT AT HOME.

An elderly man, shabbily attired, was seen walking through one of the fashionable streets in a large city one cold December day. His coat was of coarse grey, and had evidently seen hard service, though still perfectly whole and neat. The traveler walked slowly along as if he paid, examining carefully as he passed the names on the door plates. He finally paused before a dwelling of showy exterior, which, if we may judge by the testimony of the plate upon the door, was occupied by Alexander Lowe, Esq. "At last," murmured the traveler to himself as he ascended the steps and rang the door bell.

His summons was answered by a servant, who, after a moment's scrutiny, which apparently was not of a very favorable character, said roughly,—

"Well, sir what do you want?"

"Is Mr. Beaumont at home?" asked the old man, without heeding the intentional rudeness.

"No, sir, he is not."

"Then perhaps I can see his wife?"

"I think it very doubtful, but I will go and see."

The servant withdrew without asking the old man to enter, though the day was very cold, and his clothing seemed to be hardly sufficient to protect him from its inclemency.

Mrs. Beaumont was reclining on a fauteuil in a room handsomely furnished. The last new magazine was in her hand, and her eyes were listlessly glancing over its pages. She was interrupted in her reading by the entrance of the servant.

"Well, what now, Betty?" she inquired.

"There is a man down stairs wants to see you, ma'am."

"Man! a gentleman, you mean?"

"No, ma'am," said Betty, stoutly, for she well understood what made up gentlemen in the conventional sense of the term; "it isn't a gentleman at all, for he's got on an old gray coat, and he has not got any gloves on."

"What can he want of me?"

"I don't know; he inquired after Mr. Beaumont first."

"You didn't bring him in the parlor, did you?"

The girl shook her head.

"You did right, and you'd better tell him I'm not at home."

"Mrs. Beaumont is not at home," said Betty, re-appearing at the door.

"I suppose that means she is engaged," said the old man; "I think she will see me when she learns who I am. Tell her I am her husband's uncle, and my name is Henry Beaumont."

"That old rig-tag master's uncle," said Betty, wondering as she re-ascended the stairs.

"Good heavens!" said her mistress, "it ain't that old veteran who strolled off years ago, nobody knows where. I did hope he never would come back again. And now I suppose he is as poor as a rat and wants help. Well, he won't get it if I can help it; but I suppose I must see him."

The lady descended, fully prepared to give the visitor a frigid reception.

"I'm not mistaken," said the old man, with feeling. "It's Alexander's wife."

"You are right, sir. I am the wife of Mr. Alexander Beaumont, and I suppose, from your language, you are—"

"His uncle Henry. Ah me! I have been gone so many years, and it does me good to return to my kindred."

The old man leaned on his staff, and his features worked convulsively as thoughts of the past came over his mind. Mrs. Beaumont stood holding the door as if waiting for him to depart. She did not give him any invitation to enter.

"Is you husband well?" inquired the visitor, looking in, as if he expected an invitation to enter and refresh himself after his walk by an interval of rest.

"He is. If you have any message for him you may leave it with me, and I will deliver it," said Mrs. Beaumont, desirous of ridding herself of the intruder as speedily as possible.

"You may tell him I have called," said the visitor in a disappointed tone, "and that I would like to have seen him."

"I will tell him;" and Mrs. Beaumont was about to close the door.

"Hold! there is one question more. What has become of Alexander's sister Anna?"

"I don't know much about her," was the rather disdainful reply; "but I think she married a clerk, mechanic, or some such person. His name is Lowe, and lives in Norton street. Is that all?"

"That is all."

The old man turned his steps towards the street indicated, with many forebodings lest his second visit might be as unwelcome as his first appeared to be.

"Betty," said Mrs. Beaumont, as she closed the door, "if that old fool comes again, be sure and not forget to tell him I am not at home."

Norton street was not a fashionable street, nor was the two-story dwelling occupied by William Lowe either handsome or costly. It was marked, however, by an air of neatness which indicated that its tenants were not regardless of outward appearances.

We will take the liberty of introducing you into a little sitting room, where Mrs. Lowe and her three little children were even now seated. A plain, serviceable carpet covered the floor, and the remainder of the furniture, though of a kind which would hardly be selected for a drawing room, had a comfortable, homelike appearance, which simply satisfied the desire of those who derived their happiness from a higher and less mutable force than outside show. Mrs. Lowe was seated in a rocking chair, engaged in an employment which I am aware is tabooed in all fashionable society. I mean darning stockings.

Emma, a girl of ten, was brushing up the hearth, which the ashes from the grate, in which a blazing fire was now burning, had somewhat disordered, while Mary, who was two years younger, was reading. Charley, a little rogue of five, with a smiling face which could not help looking roguish, was stroking the cat the wrong way, much to the disturbance of poor Tabby, who had quietly settled herself down to the pleasant dreams upon the hearth rug.

All at once a loud knock was heard at the door.

"Emma," said the mother, "you may go to the door and see who it is, and invite them in, for it is a cold day."

Emma immediately obeyed the mother's direction.

"Is Mrs. Lowe at home?" inquired Henry Beaumont—for it was he.

"Yes, sir," said Emma; "please walk in, and you may see her."

She ushered the old man into the comfortable sitting room.

Mrs. Lowe arose to receive him.

"I believe," he said, "I am not mistaken in thinking that your name before marriage was Anna Beaumont?"

"You are right, sir, that was my name."

"And you have no recollection of an uncle that wandered away from home and friends and from whom no tidings have come for many a long year?"

"Yes, sir, I remember him well—my uncle Henry, and I have many times wished I could hear something from him. Can you give me any information?"

"I can, for I am he."

"You my uncle?" said Mrs. Lowe, in surprise. "then you are indeed welcome. Emma, bring your uncle the arm chair and place it close to the fire; and Mary bring your father's slippers, for I am sure your dear uncle must long to get off those heavy boots. And now uncle, when you are quite rested, I must demand a recital of your adventures."

"But your brother, Alexander," interrupted Mr. Beaumont, "let me first inquire about him. He lives in the city now, does he not?"

A light cloud came over Mrs. Lowe's face as she answered, "Yes, in the city yet, strange to say I rarely appear, I seldom or never see him. He has succeeded well and is wealthy; but ever since he married a wife with a small property and a greater pride, he has kept aloof from us. I do not blame him so much as his wife, who is said to have great influence over him. I have called once, but she treated me so coldly that I have not felt a disposition to renew my visit."

"I can easily believe, it," was the reply, "for I, too, have been repulsed."

"You repulsed? Did you give your name and inform her of your relation to her husband?"

"I did, but she did not invite me to enter; and she was evidently impatient for me to be gone; I took the hint, and here I am."

"At least, uncle," said Mrs. Lowe, smilingly, "you need not be afraid of any repulse here."

"Of that I am quite sure," said the old gentleman, looking affectionately into the face of his niece. "But you have not told me of your husband.—Let me know whether you have made a good match," he added, playfully.

"That depends upon what is meant by the term. If it implies a rich husband, then I failed, most certainly, for William's salary is only eight hundred dollars a year, and that is what we have to depend upon. But for all that I care not, for a kind, affectionate husband is of far more worth than a magnificent house and the most costly furniture."

"You are right," said her uncle, warmly, "and I infer that your husband is of such a character."

"He is in truth."

"Still," continued her uncle, "there must be something which your limited income will not permit you to obtain, but which would be desirable, is there not?"

"Yes," said Mrs. Lowe, "I am anxious to give Emma and Mary a musical education, but William's means will not allow of such extravagance as the purchase of a piano; so that is one of the things which we must be content to deny ourselves."

Mr. Lowe then entered, and being informed of the character of his visitor, he extended a hearty welcome.

A comfortable repast was soon spread, of which Mr. Beaumont readily partook. His spirits rose, and he seemed to grow younger as he saw the cheerful faces around him, and felt himself at home. Soon after the evening meal he arose to depart.

"Surely, you are not going?" said his niece, "you must henceforth take up your abode with us."

"We will see about that, and if you don't think you will get tired of me perhaps I will come. But I have hired a lodging and must undoubtedly remain in it for a few days."

"But you must call in every day and make yourself perfectly at home even before you come here to stay," persisted his niece.

"Be assured of that."

In accordance with his promise, Mr. Beaumont made his appearance next day at eleven o'clock, and was received as cordially as before. He had hardly been in the house a quarter of an hour when a loud rap was heard at the door. She beheld two men who had just driven up in a wagon.

"Where is the piano to be put, ma'am," they inquired.

"Piano! You have made a mistake; we have not purchased a piano."

"Isn't your name Lowe?"

"Yes."

"Then it is all right. Jim, bear a hand for its confounded heavy."

"But I am quite sure there must be some mistake," still insisted the perplexed Mrs. Lowe.

"Not at all," said a loud voice behind her.

She turned around in amazement.

"You know," continued the uncle, "that I am going to come and live with you, and I thought I would pay my board in advance, that is all. As you expressed a wish yesterday for a piano, I thought it would be as acceptable a way as any."

"You, uncle! Why—excuse me—but I thought from—from—"

"You mean," said he, smiling, "that you thought from my appearance that I could not afford it. And I confess," said he, casting a glance at himself in the glass, "that my dress is not in the extreme of the fashion, and in fact I was obliged to look sometime when I called at the second hand clothing store the other day before I could find these. However, as I have got all the service I wished out of them, I shall throw them aside to-morrow, and appear more respectably clad."

"What! are you wealthy uncle?"

"Depend upon it, Anna, I didn't spend ten years in the East Indies for nothing," was the reply. "I had a mind, however, to put on the appearance of a poor man and so test the affection and disinterestedness of my relations. One of them, however, I found not at home; I am happy to find myself at home with the other."

Let us turn to the aristocratic Mrs. B——, who, a few evenings succeeding the events here recorded, was in her drawing room receiving calls.

"By the way," said a fashionable visitor, "I am to have your relatives, the Lowes, for my next door neighbors."

"Next door neighbors!" exclaimed Mrs. Beaumont, in amazement.—"What do you mean?"

"Is it possible you have not heard of their good fortune? Mrs. Lowe's uncle has just returned from the East Indies with an immense fortune.—He has taken a house in the same block with ours, and when they have moved into it, will take up his residence with them. Meanwhile, he is stopping at the R—— House."

"What! Henry Beaumont?"

"The very same, but I thought you knew it."

When the visitor withdrew, Mrs. Beaumont ordered a carriage, and immediately drove to the hotel where her husband's uncle was stopping.—She sent up her card and requested an audience.

The servant soon returned with another card on which were traced the significant words:

"NOT AT HOME."

MARTHA WARREN.

"Good-bye, Martha, God help you! I shall be back in three days at farthest."

The hardy White Mountain Pioneer, Mark Warren, kissed his young wife, held his two year old boy to his breast for a moment, and then shouldering the sack of corn that was to be converted into meal at the rude mill forty miles away, trudged on through the wilderness.

Martha Warren stood at the door of the log cottage, gazing out after the retreating form of her husband. An angle of the dense shrubbery hid him from her view, but still she did not return to the solitary kitchen, it looked so dark and lonesome there, she shrank from entering; or perhaps the grand sublimity of the view spread out before her, held her attention and thrilled her soul with that nameless, unexpected something that we all see when standing face to face with the work of His fingers.

The finest and most satisfactory view of the White Mountains is that which presents itself from what is now the town of Bethlehem, on the road to Littleton and Franconia.—Mount Washington, the king among princes, is there seen in its proper place—the centre of the 'rock ribbed' range—towering, bald, blue, and unapproachable.

Still nearer, close by, was the cottage clearing, close by wild and eerie enough for the nest of an eagle, but dear to the heart of Martha Warren as the home where she had spent the happy days of her young wifehood. When she turned from many a patrician suitor in the fall old town of Portsmouth, to join her fortunes with those of the young settler, it was with the full and perfect understanding of the trials that lay before her. She would walk in no path of roses for years to come; much of life must be spent in the eternal solitude where silence was broken only by the wild winds of the forest, the roar of the river over the sharp rocks, or the dismal howl of the red mouthed wolf afar in the wilderness.

The necessary absence of the husband she dreaded most. It was so very gloomy to close up her lonely fireside with the consciousness that there was no human being nearer than the settlement of Lord's Hill, ten miles away through the pathless woods.

There was little to fear from the Indians, although a few of the scattered tribes yet roamed over these primeval hunting grounds. They were mostly disposed to be friendly, and Mrs. Warren's kind heart naturally inclined her to many acts of friendship toward them, and an Indian never forgets a kindness.

The purple mist cleared away from the scarred forehead of the dominent old mountain; the yellow sun peeped over the rocky wall, and Martha turned away to the performance of her simple domestic duties. The day was a long one, but it was towards evening—and the gloaming usually comes much sooner in these solitudes than in any other place. The sunlight faded out of the ungiazed windows, though it would illume the distant mountain for some time yet; and Martha went out into the scanty gardens to inhale the odor of the sweet pinko on the meager root she had brought from her old home.

The spicy perfume carried her back in memory to those days away in the past, spent with kind friends, and cheered by bright young hopes. But though the thought of home and kindred made her sad, not for a moment did she repent the fate she had chosen. Absorbed in thought, she had not noticed the absence of Charlie, her little boy; now she saw with vague uneasiness that he had left the bed of peppermint where he had been playing, and was not to be seen. She called his name, but only echo and the roar of the swollen river replied. She flew back to the house, the faint hope remaining that he might have returned thither for his pet kitten; but no, the kitten was mewing at the window, but no signs of Charlie.

With frantic haste she searched the clearing, but without success. Her next thought was the river! Black as night, save where it was flecked with spots of white foam—it flowed on but a few yards before her. She hurried down the brink calling, "Charlie Charlie!"

The childs voice at some little distance replied. She followed the sound, and to her sorrow saw the boy—his golden hair and rosy face clearly defined against the purple twilight sky—standing on the very edge of a huge detached rock, some ten feet from the shore, out in the sweeping current of the river!

This rock, called by the settlers "The Pulpit," was a good situation for casting fishing lines, and Mark Warren had bridged the narrow chasm between it and the shore with a couple of hewn logs.

Allured by some clusters of flaming fire weed growing on the sides of the Pulpit, Charlie had passed over, and now stood there regardless of danger, laughingly holding out the floral treasure to his mother. Martha flew over the frail bridge and s'e next instant held her child in her arms.—Joyful because she had found him uninjured, and mentally resolving that the logs should be removed to prevent further accident, she turned to retrace her steps, but the sight that met her eyes froze her with horror to the spot.

Confronting her on the bridge, not six feet distant was an enormous wolf, gaunt and bony with hunger his eyes blazing like live, coals thro' the mist and gloom, his hot fervid breath scorching the very air she breathed.

A low growl of intense satisfaction stirred the air, answered by the gaunt of fifty more of his kind belonging to the pack; in another moment they would be upon her.

Without an instants thought of the consequence, Martha obeyed her first impulse, and struck the logs with her foot, exercising all her mad strength in the blow. The frail fabric tottered, the soft earth gave way, there was a breath of wild suspense, and then the bridge went down with a dull plunge into the waters beneath. The sharp claws of the wolf had already been fixed on the scant vegetation of the rock, and he held there a moment of Canaan. The young woman brought her action on the contract, and when Ferguson agt. Bradshaw came to a hearing, there never was such an exhibition of the differences of Doctors before as upon this momentous trial.

Three Doctors of the profoundest sagacity, the deepest knowledge, and the most acute diagnostical experience, swore positively to the symptoms of African blood exhibited by the lady. Five Doctors of equal sagacity, knowledge, and experience, swore just as positively that they could discover in the plaintiff no evidence whatever of African progenitors. Of course, when the twist, if there were any, was thus imperceptible, and so slight that learned men could not agree upon the simple fact of its existence at all, Dr. B. might have marched into the temple of Hymen with this young woman and marched out again without any distressing Caucasian qualms. He had his tastes, however; and he was fully sensible that other people had theirs. He began to loathe the woman he had loved so fondly; he experienced a decided change of sentiment; disgust succeeded to devotion, and antipathy to desire. The bare chance that, shortly after the flood, or during the building of the Tower of Babel, this lovely milliner might have had a colored grandfather, albeit of inexpressible greatness and grandeur, was too much for the amorous Bradshaw. But he paid roundly for his fastidious infidelity. He became the defendant in the case of Ferguson agt. Bradshaw.

From this judicial ordeal, the Doctor emerged in a wilted condition. When he pleaded the Ohio statute, he was promptly met by a citation of the Fourteenth Amendment. The patient jury listened to the Doctors for the Plaintiff and to the Doctors for the Defendant; and going out with their heads stuffed full of ethnology, they came back with a verdict of Ten Thousand Dollars damages against the poor Doctor. When one considers the number of persons he will be obliged to bleed, of doses he will be forced to administer, of plasters he must spread, and of pills he must manufacture, before he can make up this handsome but harrowing sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, one is disposed to sympathize, if not with him, at least with his unfortunate patients. When a lady-love is so fair that it takes a kind of convention of learned men to decide whether she is infinitesimally Africanized, we think that a prudent man knowing the value of money would rather run the risk, small enough at the worst, of awful disclosures, than pay Ten Thousand Dollars damages. Moreover, albeit the Doctor been betrothed to a negress, notwithstanding to his own averment; that he has imprinted upon her lips the seal of love; that he has been by night and by day, in public and in private, her companion and intimate associate. So far as this man's social standing and the prejudices of the public were concerned, the Doctor was a moral Amalgamationist *de son cœur*, while now 12 honest men in a box say that he was something worse. We refer to this case in order that ardent wooers may be on their guard. Here is a Doctor of Medicine dreadfully humbugged by a spurious complexion. *Caveat emptor* (let the buyer beware) is an excellent rule of the common law. Perhaps *caveat amator* (let the lover look out for himself) would be an equally good one.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

IS THERE A GOD?—How eloquently does Chateaubriand reply to this inquiry: There is a God! The herb of the valley, the cedars of the mountains bless him; the insects sport in his beams; the elephants salute him with the rising orb of the day; the birds sing of him in the foliage; the thunders proclaim him in the heavens; the ocean declares his immensity; man alone has said,

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Penna., March 31, 1869.

FOR GOVERNOR, 1869.

JOHN W. GEARY.

THE people are disposed to take care of Gov. Geary, and what is better still, they are not backward in their denunciations of those who are laboring to bring about his defeat.—Here is the way a public meeting talked last week in Franklin county:

Resolved, That we endorse the administration of General Geary, and recommend him for renomination, in opposition to the "Ring" now forming to defeat him on account of his honesty and independence.

THE nomination by the President and confirmation by the Senate of Moses H. Grinnell, of New-York, as Collector of Customs in that city, assures the faithful collection and honest handling of the country's money at that port. Mr. Grinnell is about 65 years of age, and has a character for honesty without a blemish.

ADVICES from San Francisco, March 25th, state that immense discoveries of gold in placers are reported on the main land, one hundred miles from Kodiak Island, latitude 61 deg. north, longitude 150 deg. west of Greenwich. Three several discoveries were made, the first on Kuyak river and Chigmet mountains, the second about sixty miles above Sitka, and the third on an Island name unknown. On account of the climate the mines can only be worked five months in the year. Fine specimens of gold dust and quartz and gold nuggets are exhibited here by parties from the mines, who return immediately upon obtaining outfits.

AT the Cabinet meeting, held on Friday one week ago, the subject of the various official positions, at home and abroad, was discussed at length, for the purpose of deciding upon a general course of action in relation to appointments to office. The question of removals was particularly considered, and the united opinions of the President and his constitutional advisers was, that no removals of *Republican* office-holders should be made, except for cause, until the expiration of their commissions. This determination of the Executive and his Cabinet is an important one, and will affect a large number of patriotic individuals—one class of whom desire to retain snug, warm nests, and another that are making vigorous efforts to get into them themselves.

ON last Thursday the Senate of Pennsylvania assented to the adoption of the XVth Constitutional Amendment. The House assented to the measure some days before.—Our State, therefore, makes the fourteenth member of the Federal family that have acted affirmatively on this highly important question. Previous to Thursday quite a number of speeches were made both for and against its ratification, and when the vote was taken it was ascertained that every Republican voted *aye*, and every Democrat *nay*. We believe the measure will become a part of the Federal Constitution at no distant day.—When it does arrive the Democrats will be found making every effort in their power to induce the colored people to believe that they were confidently apprehend that the lately liberated and newly enfranchised race will remember very distinctly which party it was that gave them freedom and the ballot, and which one refused to consent to their enjoyment of either. And remembering these historical facts the great body of them will as sternly refuse to become a tail to the Democratic kite, as the Democrats themselves have stubbornly denied them the rights of American citizenship.

GEN. GRANT has signed the bills to strengthen the public credit and to secure civil rights to all the people of the District of Columbia. The Democratic press are emphatically "down upon the General" for doing so.—They have "laid the flattering unction to their souls" so long, that there would be speedy "split between the President and the Radical party" on cardinal party issues, that these scaling arts which assign him, beyond all paradventure, a leading position in the front rank of Republicanism, has become "the straw which broke the camel's back;" and they are, consequently, furious and unsparing in their denunciations. That which adds much to the chagrin of the Democracy on finding the President prompt in maintaining the public credit and securing liberty and equal rights to all the people of the District of Columbia is, Secretary Boutwell states "he is hopeful," and that with prompt collection of the revenue, he will be able to diminish the public debt rapidly. This operates sorely upon the Democracy, for they are robbed of their arguments to arouse public prejudice and passion, since the "nigger" has reached the estate of a man and a "citizen," and its attacks upon the public credit are about to fail. What demagogical "catch" will they next trump up to gull "flat-heads?"

THE *Meridan* (Miss.) *Chronicle* has some good counsel for the young men of the State. It calls upon them to enter into the revolution of sentiment which is sweeping over the South. They have their records to make, and now is the golden opportunity. The State naturally looks to them for material to replenish its sunken fortunes. From their ranks must come the future governors and lawmakers. The old politicians have either disappeared from public view among the debris of the rebellion, or are so besilmed with rotten records as ever to be objects of suspicion and aversion. Not all the arts of a lifetime training can secure them the confidence they so foolishly lost by rebellion. The regime is youthful and bounding, and must be conducted by young hearts and heads. New ideas may creep into old heads, but new aspirations seldom nerve old hearts. The wave that brings enlightment, safety, and prosperity to the South, can be mounted and controlled only by the young men of the South.

THE Government of Prince Edwards Island has been notified by Imperial Canadian authority, that it is not competent for that Island to enter into negotiations with the United States with a view to reciprocity, without the co-operation of the other British provinces.

The Public Finances.

The public finances seem to be in a very flattering condition, notwithstanding the prediction of the Democrats who exhibited facts and figures to prove that the Treasury would be empty, and the public securities at an alarming discount, by the 1st of July, 1869. Without any increase of taxation or additional burden upon the people, we now have about one hundred millions of dollars in the United States Treasury, including twenty-five millions on deposit. This does not look much like a financial "crisis," or "break down," at the period indicated. We could, to-morrow, pay off fifty millions of the public debt without endangering the prompt payment of the accruing interest; and we agree with the N. Y. *Tribune* that this ought to be done. We dislike to print monthly statements to the effect that "the public debt is about twenty-six hundred and fifty millions—less one hundred millions cash in the treasury." It would be much better to state that "the cash lately on hand in the public treasury has been devoted to the payment of the public debt, which has been decreased fifty millions of dollars, and there is sufficient in the treasury to meet accruing interest." We should feel a sense of relief if we should hear by the next mail that all the spare coin in the Treasury had been converted into bonds and the bonds cancelled. On this subject Mr. Greeley says:

"We believe that such conversion, together with the redemption of the Gold Certificates, would take us at least half way to resumption at once. We make gold scarce by hoarding it, and then wonder that it bears a premium. Our hoard subserves no good purpose whatever. It does not, as has been asserted, maintain the credit of our greenbacks, because no amount of greenbacks will command a dollar of it. It does not buoy up the price of bonds, for that depends upon their market value in London, and sinks or rises therewith. An embarassed debtor, who should hoard gold in vast amounts on pretense that he purposed paying some of his debts with it several years hence, would be hooted as a swindler. Every one would say, 'Pay what you can now, and the rest whenever you shall be able.' That is the true policy of nations as well.

"We will not debate the comparative wisdom of paying bonds or paying greenbacks. We believe it best for *all* our creditors that every dime the Treasury can spare should be devoted to buying up and cancelling bonds—that we can thus bring our greenbacks to par much sooner than otherwise. But, only use the cash on hand to pay off *some* form of debt, and we shall be content."

TENURE-OF-OFFICE ACT.

There is great trouble in Congress, just now, as to the disposition which shall be made of the Tenure of Office Act of the last Congress. The Senate Judiciary Committee, to whom the subject was referred by that body, agreed upon an amended bill which allows the President full control of his Cabinet, and permits him to appoint or remove them at will. It also permits him to make removals from office when the Senate is in session, or during a recess, without giving his reasons for the act, but he is required to communicate to the Senate, thirty days after it convenes, the names of all persons appointed and those removed during the recess. If the senate fails to confirm the nomination, the officer who was removed or suspended is to be immediately reinstated. It was submitted to the Executive, who expressed himself satisfied with it. The act for which this is a substitute was objectionable because it required him to assign reasons for each removal. He hoped there would be no delay in passing the substitute. It passed the Senate on the 14th inst.

On the 25th, a motion was made in the House of Representatives to concur in the Senate amendment to the tenure of office act, which elicited a warm discussion. Messrs. Logan, Washburne (Wis.) and Butler were the principal speakers in opposition to the amendment. It was charged that this was a struggle for power between the Executive and the Senate. The bill had been passed for a special purpose—to curb a bad President—and the Senate now wished to hold in its hands the power thus obtained. This amendment gives up none of the power. The law has answered its purpose. Let it be repealed. The President would say he was satisfied with the Senate amendment, rather than there should be a difficulty between himself and that body. The people look to their immediate representatives to wipe out that act.—What power has the Senate to say they will *permit* the Executive to exercise a constitutional prerogative? Many things have been done for which no warrant can be found in the Constitution; but they were done to save the life of the nation. There is no imperative demand now. The law, in some respects, failed to curb a bad President, for Johnson turned out Stanton, and the Senate acquitted him on impeachment.

The vote of the House, on a motion to refer the Senate amendment to the Judiciary Committee, indicates that it will be non-concurred in, and a Committee of conference asked for.

P. S.—Since writing the above the House has refused to concur in the Senate amendment.

DATES from Havana to March 25, state that a commission had arrived there from Trinidad, and had an interview with the Captain General.—They made complaint against Senor Patino, the Governor of Trinidad, to the effect that he was acting disloyal; that he purposely sent troops to places where there was no enemy, and that in their belief he has sold himself to the insurgents. A similar accusation has been lodged against Senor Mondaos, Governor of Villa Clara, and Col. Mendiluna, commanding the forces in the field near Remedios, is charged with open complicity with the insurgents. Four companies of the fourth batallion, composed principally of volunteers, who were sent to the field for active service, have gone over to the enemy.

The advance guard of Gen. Lelona recently suffered a defeat near Cienfuegos.

Several expeditions from the United States, well supplied with arms, are known to have landed on Cuban shores within the past few days and joined the rebel armies.

A YOUNG MAN named Henry Koehler, supposed to have been unsuccessful in a love affair, hung himself to a rafter in the garret of his father's house, at Hanover borough, on Friday. The corpse was discovered and cut down the following Sunday

Treasury Appointment.

We understand that the State Treasurer elect, Mr. Robt. W. Mackey, has appointed Thos. Nicholson, at present a Representative of Beaver county in the Legislature, Cashier of the Treasury, and we are also reliably informed that the appointment was a voluntary tender accompanied with the most cordial desire for its acceptance which was at once a deserved compliment to Mr. N., and an exhibition of sound judgment on the part of the Treasurer elect. Mr. Nicholson has filled the same position for many years, and under all circumstances, and by all parties doing business with the Department, his official course has been approved and his personal courtesy won for him reciprocities of like warm character. The fitness of this appointment will be approved wherever it is announced and Mr. Nicholson is known, and in this community we represent what is most emphatically true when we say it will command the respect and confidence of our business men and financiers without respect to parties. —*State Guard, March 26.*

An Electric Clock

Has been successfully put in motion, keeping accurate time with but three wheels and a pendulum. Almost every body knows the simple law on which clock movements depends—that a pendulum of a given length always occupies the same time in swinging. If there were no friction at the point of suspension, and no air to retard its motion, the pendulum would swing forever. As it is, the friction and the resistance of the air are very slight in any one stroke, and it is only necessary to supply at each stroke the imperceptible amount of force thus lost to keep it swinging steadily. This has been accomplished by Mr. S. A. Kennedy, formerly an electrician of the Coast Survey, by electricity. A very weak and small battery connects with two coils of wire, between which the pendulum ball swings, with a small magnetic steel bar in it, so that, at the end of each stroke, the end of the bar is just in the centre of the coil. By a simple pin at the top of the pendulum, the connection with either coil is completed, just at the moment when the bar reaches that point; it is repelled by the charge in the coil, and the additional force thus given to its return is sufficient to drive it to an equal height on the other side. Thus the motion of the pendulum continues so long as the battery retains any power. A little button at the top regulates the length of the pendulum, and, therefore, the running of the clock. The upper end of the pendulum itself gives motion to the wheels, only three in all, necessary to communicate this motion to the hands. Of course, the accuracy of the clock depends upon the perfection of this part of the mechanism, but we are assured that those now in use keep excellent time. The clock needs no winding; and a little coppers supplied to the battery once in six months, and a small zinc plate renewed once in three years, will keep it running for an indefinite time.

THE Island of Cuba is attracting a vast amount of attention at the present time. The rebellion or revolution, whichever the reader may be pleased to term it, has been in number. At that time the revolutionists numbered only 127 men, but they, "like the men of Thermoplae," made up their minds to "conquer or die," and to-day 147 towns, cities and villages of Cuba are now in the possession of themselves and followers. Accessions to their ranks from the native population have been rapid, while not a few of those who were engaged in our own late civil war have gone thither to lend the revolutionists a helping hand. The "mother country"—Spain—has been forwarding troops as rapidly as possible to quell the uprising, but the efforts in that direction, have thus far, been abortive. Public sympathy in this country is clearly in favor of the struggling Cubans, and this fact in itself, induces us to believe that Cuba will soon be free—the grasp of Spain broken—and the "Queeen of the Antilles" become a seperate and distinct power among the nations of the world.

As indicative of the popular sentiment of the United States, we give below the resolutions adopted in New York on last Friday night, at a mass meeting presided over by Mayor Hall, and addressed by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. They are as follows:

Resolved, That the present struggle of the Cubans for independance and self government, belongs in the same category with the American Revolution of 1776. It should excite the sympathy of all friends of popular progress, and deserves every kind of assistance that other nations may be able to render.

Resolved, That the Cuban cause is just, and that the wrongs against which the Cubans have revolted are such as to arouse the indignation of mankind, including as they do taxation without representation, the forced maintenance of the institution of Slavery, the exclusion of all natives of the Island from public service, the denial of the right to bear arms, and of all the sacred privileges of citizenship and nationality.

Resolved, That in proclaiming the abolition of Slavery, the patriots of Cuba have given conclusive evidence that they share the most substantial ideas of modern democracy, and that their political principles are in unison with those which inspire and govern the profoundest thinkers and statesmen of the age.

Resolved, That while free men of all countries must view with interest and hope the uprising of Cuba, we, as citizens of the Republic of North America and near neighbors of the Island, recognize a special obligation toward the patriots who are toiling and fighting for its emancipation from European tyranny.

Resolved, That in our judgment it is the duty of our Government to recognize the belligerant rights of the Cubans at the earliest practicable moment, and thus to show the world that this nation is always on the side of those who contend against despotism and oppression; and that we earnestly entreat the Executive at Washington that there may be no unnecessary delay in decisively dealing with this great subject.

THE New York *Sun* remarks; "Some benevolent but weak-minded people are pressing Congress to enact that female employes of the Government shall be paid the same wages as is paid to males for the same kind of work. At first sight this seems a very reasonable request, but it must be remembered that Congress, like all the other agents of the nation, is under a moral obligation to get the nation's work done at the lowest market rate of compensation; and if the rate of women's labor is less than that it is for men's, all paid beyond it is so much given away for nothing. We had better get rid of our debts before we begin to make presents either to women or men out of the peoples money."

Forty-First Congress.

MONDAY, March 22, 1869.

SENATE.—Bill granting right of way to Midland Pacific Railroad, with amendments passed. John R. French was elected Sergeant-at-Arms; John Morris, Executive Clerk; Almon Clapp, Congressional Printer. A number of bills of minor import were then presented and referred. A resolution to correct an error in enrolling the civil appropriation bill; was agreed to; it requires the proprietors of bonded warehouses to pay the salaries of storekeepers.—Mr. Williams, reported favorably, an amendment to the act to aid in the construction of a Railroad from the Central Pacific line, in California, to Portland, in Oregon. The bill repealing the Tenure of Office act was postponed. The bill incorporating the National Junction Railroad Company, was passed. The bill amendatory of, the Judiciary System was called up, and Mr. Drake offered a substitute devolving the duties of Circuit Courts upon the District Courts within the respective Circuits; pending the consideration of which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—A number of bills and joint resolutions were introduced for granting lands to railroads, and to States, and granting relief and assistance to corporations and individuals. The bill granting right of way to the Memphis, El Passo and Pacific Railroad Co., passed, under the previous question. A resolution was adopted by a strict party vote, to the effect that in all contested election cases, in which it shall appear that either claimant is unable to take the test oath, his claims shall not be further considered; and no compensation shall be allowed any claimant who was ineligible as a Representative at the time of his election. The bill to abolish the office of Chief of Staff of General of the Army passed; also, bill that no retired officer of the army shall be assigned to duty, or be entitled to receive more than the pay and allowance provided by law for officers of his grade, and all such assignments heretofore made shall terminate within thirty days after the passage of this act; also, a joint resolution providing that the vacancies existing in the Adjutant General's Department at the time of the passage of the last army appropriation bill shall be exempt from the provisions of that act in relation to grades of officers—passed. A resolution creating a Select Committee of nine to inquire into and report at the next session the causes of the great reduction in American tonnage engaged in the foreign carrying trade, and the great depression in the navigation interests of country; also, to report what measures are necessary to increase our Ocean tonnage, revive our navigation interests and regain for our country the relative position which it once held as a great maratime power.—Resolutions calling on the Treasury and Navy Departments for information relative to extra pay of employees, and uniformity of compensation under the eight hour law, were adopted. After some discussion on a motion to re-consider the action of the House in reference to its final adjournment, a resolution authorizing the President to renew the negotiations with Great Britain regarding commercial intercourse, and securing to American citizens the rights claimed by them in the fisheries on the coasts of British Provinces in America, and navigation of the St. Lawrence from its source to the sea, was adopted.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 23.

SENATE.—Several bills of private and local character—none of general interest—passed final reading. A bill for protecting fish in the Shenango river, and one declaring and affirming the jurisdiction of the Court of Common Pleas of Butler county in certain cases of equity pending therein, in which said county is plaintiff and the Northwestern Railroad Co., *et al.*, are defendants, passed finally. The Registry law was then discussed and eight sections passed finally.—Adjourned.

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THURSDAY, March 25.

SENATE.—The Registry bill was passed finally. A bill authorizing the Trustees of the M. E. Church at Unfontown to sell real estate, passed finally. The Retrenchment Committee reported the cost for the offices of the Senate at $34,077.45, and House at $83,705.80, being in excess of the necessity. The practice of paying employees on warrants of proper officers at the end of the session who were not formally elected, was loose, and to be deprecated. The act of 1868 remedied the evil, and reduced the expenses of the present session, $67,-283. Disregard of that act should be discountenanced. The Committee recommend three classes of clerks, the first to receive $1,400, the second $1,200, and the third $1,000, which would reduce expenses $20,000 annually. The salary of members should be $1,500 with no allowance for having railroad passes. The appropriation bill was then discussed till the hour of adjournment.

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It is understood that the whole subject was discussed at a Cabinet meeting last week, when the Secretary of State asked the advice of the President and other members of the Cabinet. The Government is disposed to move with great caution in the matter, especially in view of the fact that, from information in its possession, the revolutionary party in Cuba is by no means as formidable as represented, nor is there much likelihood of the insurgents being able to either establish or maintain a provisional government for any length of time. The government is also informed officially that the Spanish authorities at home are shipping, not only large numbers of troops to Cuba, but abundance of arms and munitions of war. Except the insurgents receive substantial aid from outside sources, it is hardly possible that they can hold out long against the powers which Spain is bringing to bear upon them. Our Government sympathises with the Liberal party in Spain, and many high officials here think that the efforts of the Cuban insurgents are calculated to distract and weaken the home government, and as they believe Cuba will be ours in good time, they are not disposed to interfere unnecessarily in the squabble.

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Pennsylvania Legislature.

MONDAY March 22, 1869.

SENATE.—Mr. Ezrett introduced a bill authorising the construction of a railroad connecting the mouth of Mahoning creek, Armstrong Co., with the mouth of Bennett's Branch in Cameron county, to connect with the Philadelphia and Erie railway. Mr. White presented a bill authorizing marriage licenses and the registration thereof. A bill repealing the act authorizing the sale of property of corporations upon bonds secured by mortgage, with like effect as if upon mortgage, passed finally. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—A motion to reconsider the vote negativing the Sheep Brokers' bill was agreed to, and the bill laid over. The resolution for lighting the public buildings and grounds with *petrolia celloithn* gas passed finally. Adjourned.

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Agricultural Convention.

The State Agricultural Convention assembled in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Wednesday afternoon last, and was temporarily organized by the selection of the following officers:

President—Joshua Wright, Washington co.

Secretaries—Hon. A. B. Longaker, Lehigh; John A. Small, Harrisburg.

Subsequently Mr. Miller, as chairman of the Committee of Permanent Organization, reported:

President—Gov. John W. Geary.

Vice Presidents—Col. Thomas P. Knox, John E. Park, Thomas Secright and Moses Thompson.

Secretaries—Hon. A. B. Longaker, John A. Small.

Governor Geary, on taking the chair, addressed the convention briefly, reciting the fact that he had been a member of the Agricultural Society for sixteen years, and had all his life felt a deep interest in agricultural affairs, having for many years been a practical farmer himself. He thanked the Convention for the honor it had conferred upon him.

Hon. Thomas H. Burrows, of Lancaster, offered the following resolution, which was laid over for consideration:

Resolved, That this Convention unites with the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences in urging the Legislature to publish the Botanical Survey of the State made by Prof. T. C. Porter.

Mr. Rhiey, from the Committee on Business, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we most earnestly recommend to the State and county agricultural societies the arrangement of their respective exhibitions so as to allow the county societies to become exhibitors at the State exhibitions.

Resolved, That the incorporation, erection and endowment of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, and the appropriation of the one-tenth part of the proceeds of the Agricultural College land scrip towards the establishment of three experimental farms in connection therewith—one near the College, one in the eastern and one in the western section of the State—was a great move in the right direction toward the promotion of the best interests of the agricultural community.

Resolved, That as this institution is under the government and control of the industrial classes, of whom agriculturists constitute a majority, *they* have no ground to complain of inattention to their interests by our governments; State and National; nor can *they*—responsible as they are for the results of supineness and lethargy—be heard with favor in complaints to the public of failures, or of the absence of beneficial results commensurate with the endowment.

Resolved, That as the success of any literary and scientific institution, and more especially the success of a college which in addition to literature and science, teaching the application of the science in the industrial pursuits of life, depends mainly upon the character, standing and administrative ability of the President of the faculty; and that in the person of Dr. Thomas H. Burrows, who has lately been called to the responsible position of President of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, we recognize the right man in the right place. We do hereby pledge to that institution, as re-organized under the Presidency of Dr. Burrows our support and our patronage, and commend it to the favor of those we represent.

Resolved, That in view of the provisions of the act of Congress—the money to be refunded for advances made to the educational department out the faith of the endowment, and the necessary current expenses of the college in which no charge is now made for instruction—an annual appropriation as proposed by the trustees of two thousand dollars to each of the three several farms together with the entire net proceeds of four-fifths of each to be farmed for profit and as a model, is not only just but

The report of the Committee on Business concludes by recommending a memorial to the Legislature asking for aid in the payment of the expenses of a grand trial of implements; for an appropriation to defray the expenses of devising means of utilizing offal, &c., for fertilization; for a law authorizing the gathering of statistics of the products of the State and for general amendment of the road laws of the State.

Dr. Burrows responded to that position of the report favorable to himself, thanking the Convention for the compliment paid him. He gave an interesting review of the operations of the State Agricultural College, announcing that he had now some fifty pupils. He wanted no more—the efficiency of the institution might be impaired by any further additions at the present time.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Hon. A. B. Longaker, of Lehigh, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the President of this Convention, whose duty it shall be to prepare such bills for Legaslitive enactment as in their discretion they may deem necessary to faciliate the agricultural interests in this commonwealth, a report of whose proceeding shall be made to the State Agricultural Society, which shall present the same to the next Legislature; and it shall be the duty of said committee to invite, by a proper circular, addressed to the Agricultural societies or institutions of this State, requesting them to suggest any legislation upon such subjects they may deem important to promote their interest.

Hon. A. B. Longaker, of Lehigh; H. N. McCallister, of Centre, and A. O. Heister, of Harrisburg, were appointed said committee.

The Convention then adjourned.

SIMPLICITY in style is both beauty and power. The late Fitz Green Halleck relates an incident of a letter which came into his hands written by a Scotch Servant girl to her lover. He was charmed with the elegant and beautiful style. The letter was exhibited to some of his literary friends and they agreed that it was a perfect model of letter writing. Somewhat puzzled, the poet determined to search out the poor Scotch girl, and learn how one in such humble circumstances had acquired a style so beautiful that cultivated persons could not but admire it. The girl's explanation was very simple. She said: "I came to this country four years ago. Then I did not know how to read or write. But since then I have learned how to read and write, but I have not learned how to spell; so, always when I set down to write a letter, I choose those words which are so short and simple that I am sure I know how to spell them."

AN exchange tells a curious story which indicates how little acquaintance many people have nowadays with gold. A gentleman was riding in a city railroad car one evening, and paid his fare with a five cent piece and a penny—as he supposed. He had been accustomed to carry in his pocket a three-dollar gold piece as luck money. On reaching home he found that gone, and a single penny in its place. Immediately he went to the depot and asked the superintendent if he had received from the conductor a three-dollar gold piece; detailing at the same time the circumstance of his loss. He was told that such a piece had been paid in, but not by the conductor. It appeared that the official not liking the look of the coin paid it away in change to a boy, who in his turn went to the depot complaining that the conductor had given him a bogus cent.

Query. Did neither conductor or boy know how to read the plain letters usually found on our gold coin?

EX-PRESIDENT Johnson lies dangerously ill at Greenville, Tenn.

NEWS SUMMARY.

IN Blair county the fruit and grain crops are promising.

As late as last Wednesday there was good sleighing in Potter county, Pa.

THE bridge across the Allegheny at Brady's Bend has been opened.

SEVERAL persons have been lately bitten by mad dogs in Norristown.

THE Hollidaysburg *Register* says Hon. L. W. Hall is spoken of as Minister to Spain.

BRIGHAM township, Potter county has a fine healthy set of triplet babies three weeks old.

SEVEN hundred polecats, and perhaps more, have been killed in Chester county this season. It is the Chicago of Pennsylvania.

THE Roman Catholics of Cowdersport, are going to erect a church for themselves during the approaching summer.

MISS Crouthamel, of Lancaster, was burned to death on Tuesday evening of last week by the explosion of a lamp she was carrying.

ONE hundred and twenty-six students graduated at the recent commencement of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

THE 49th Pennsylvania regiment has found a historian in Mr. A. B. Hutchinson, of Bellefonte, who is now engaged on the work.

SEVENTEEN barrels of contraband whiskey were seized in the garret of a house on the Harrisburg turnpike, near Columbia, on the 16th inst.

WILLIAMSPORT claims to have a man hale, hearty and strong aged 93, whose father, by no means decriplt, is living in Maryland, aged 120

A YOUNG man named Minshell has absconded from Xenia, Ill., with three thousand dollars belonging to a recently married wife.

PARSHALL & SCHARZLIN, private bankers, of Buffalo, have failed. Liabilities, $40,000; assets, $4,000. L. C. Dumpleman is assignee.

THE Indians on the Upper Missouri Reservation express great dissatisfaction with the manner in which treaties are being carried out.

HON. E. B. Washburne, our new Minister to France, arrived in Chicago Friday morning and left for his home in Galena in the evening.

THE State of Iowa may be regarded as in an excellent financial condition. It does not owe a cent, and has a surplus of six hundred and thirty-nine thousand dollars on hand.

SAMUEL KELLER, constable of Anderson township, Hamilton county, Ohio, Thursday morning received a shot which will probably prove fatal. The criminal he arrested ran and escaped.

A MAN named Evans cut the throat of James Hickox, at Centre Hill, Connecticut, on Monday morning. The murderer was arrested, and says he killed Hickox for criminal intimacy with his wife.

MAYOR POPPING, of Carondelet, Mo., is charged with misappropriating $15,000 of the city's money, and there is much excitement in consequence. An investigating committee is looking into the matter.

LAST week a Mrs. Patterson, residing near the Lackawanna mine, Luzerne county, went into the woods to hunt her cow; which she not only failed to find but was frozen to death.

AT Boston, Wednesday night, a young man named Pine shot a Miss Howard, and then shot himself dead. Rejected love is supposed to be the cause. Both were aged about twenty, and were respectably connected.

THE dwelling house of Miss Ellen Cheny, in Beaver township, Huntingdon county, was burned up with all its contents, last Sunday week. $120 in money composed a portion of the contents of one trunk.

THE Association of Lake Underwriters against American Marine Insurance Companies doing business at Toronto without depositing the necessary amount with the Receiving General.

THE dwelling house of Mr. Wm. Dean of Juniata township, was entirely consumed by fire on Tuesday night of last week; and, sad to relate, one of his daughters, a young lady eighteen years of age, perished in the flames.

THE senior editor of the Johnstown *Democrat* has had his pet dog killed and his winter cabbages, nine hens and a rooster stolen from him. It is pleasant to know that the editor prides himself on the accuracy of his aim, and says he doesn't think there is any more harm in shooting a sneak thief than a mad dog.

Theories Exploded.

When Grant was nominated, and from that time until his election, Democrats were silly enough to imagine that when once elected he would be a sort of second edition of Johnson. We were told, "he is not a Radical, and never was; he hates Radicals; he is opposed to negro suffrage; he will smash up the party within three months." Grant has been in power over two weeks. He has uttered in his inaugural as undisguised Radicalism as ever fell from the lips of Sumner or Stevens; he has recommended negro suffrage, and he has won a flattering letter from Wendell Philips. Then he has chosen for his Cabinet such Radicals as Boutwell and Hoar, of Massachusetts, Cresswell, of Maryland, Washburne and Rawlins, of Illinois. If the Democrats can find any fun in all these doings, they are welcome.

Also, both before and after election, a set of Democrats led by Blair, represented Grant to be a dangerous, supremely ambitious man, who would grasp all power and make himself dictator, and these gloated over the great fight for the mastery which would take place as soon as the President began to use his power. At the very start, as it happened, he made an appointment which was disapproved and followed it with a recommendation which Congress would not have acted upon. Democrats shouted with delight; "the war has begun," they said. But Grant talked over the matter with Republican leaders, realized that the law ought not to be repealed, withdrew his recommendation, and nominated for the Treasury Mr. Boutwell—the man of all others, perhaps, who would have been proposed by the majority of earnest and honest Radicals. Blair's dictator theory doesn't seem to work to any extent.

The plain fact is that Gen. Grant is thoroughly Radical in principle, and has too much sense and too

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, March 31, 1869.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 sqr—10 lines,	$3 00	$3 00	$5 00	$8 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	6 00	9 00	11 15	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	21 00
¼ column,....	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00
½ column,....	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00	40 00
1 column,....	20 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices....$3.00

Special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending the 27th of March, 1869.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Mar. 21,	23 deg.	33 deg.	28 deg
" 22,	28 deg.	35 deg.	35 deg
" 23,	31 deg.	41 deg.	32 deg
" 24,	32 deg.	47 deg.	35 deg
" 25,	33 deg.	61 deg.	59 deg
" 26,	50 deg.	55 deg.	52 deg
" 27,	45 deg.	65 deg.	49 deg

R. T. TAYLOR.

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the Argus to-day:

Dry Goods—James A. Fortune.
New Goods—A. W. Irwin & Co.
Teachers Wanted—J. Ledlie, Sec'y.
Attorney at Law—E. P. Kuhn.
Examinations—James Whithain.
Darlington Academy—J. B. Rhodes.
Notice—Nazro Park.
Physician Wanted—G. M. Shillito.
To Builders & Mechanics—S. J. Cross.
Notice in Bankruptcy—E. Sankey.
For Sale—Inquire at this Office.
For Sale—S. B. French.
Special Notices—J. H. Bence.
Special Notices—J. A. Fortuno.
Special Notice—James P. Alcorn.

Subscriptions to the Beaver Argus,—The following named persons have paid the sums set opposite to their names on subscription to the Beaver Argus, since the date of our last issue:

J. C. Craig, Service,	2 00
Jacob Romigh, Freedom,	2 00
Dr. Geo. W. Reed, Yolo, (Cal.)	1 00
Jas. Montgomery, Hookstown,	50
Miss A. English, New Sheffield,	1 00
Hon. M. Lawrence, Hookstown,	2 00
Hon. A. Duff, New Brighton,	2 00
C. A. Hunter, Black Hawk,	2 00
J. K. Powell, Fallston,	2 00
Wm. Keller, Baden,	1 00
John Johnston, Black Hawk,	50
Wm. S. McCleary, New Brighton,	4 00
Jas. Wilson, New Brighton,	2 00
Wm. Johnston, Beaver,	4 00
Rev. N. P. Kerr, West Elizabeth,	1 00
T. H. Douglass, Bridgewater,	2 00
Roy. L. Payne, Rochester,	50
N. P. Fetterman, Pittsburgh,	5 00
A. A. M'Coy, Beaver Falls,	6 50
J. C. Wilson, Beaver,	4 00

Meeting of County Committee.—The County Committee of the Republican party of Beaver County is requested to meet at the Court House, in Beaver, on Monday, April 5th, 1869, at 1 o'clock, P. M. A full attendance is earnestly requested, as business of importance will be brought before the Committee on that day. H. HICE, Ch'n.

Robt. M. Agnew, at present a student of the College of New Jersey, at Princeton in that State, has our thanks for a catalogue of the institution for 1868-9.

The Law Card of E. P. Kuhn, Esq., appears in this week's Argus. Mr. K. is a good citizen, a genial gentleman and a lawyer of more than ordinary promise. All business entrusted to his care will be managed with promptness and fidelity.

Public Supper.—On Tuesday of next week the ladies of Rev. Mr. Lowry's Church will give a supper at the National Hotel in Beaver, for the benefit of the Church. A good time may be expected.

The Ladies' Working Society of the M. E. Church, of Beaver, will meet at the residence of Mrs. Allison, to-morrow (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock, P. M. All the members are requested to be in attendance, as matters of interest to the Society will be presented.

Legislative Hand-Book.—We are indebted to Hon. Thos. Nicholson, of the House at Harrisburg, for a copy of Smull's Legislative Hand-Book. It is a valuable little work, and one which no "dabbler in politics" can well do without.

Post Office Removal.—We are requested to state that the Beaver Post Office will be removed this day (Wednesday, March 31,) from the McKinley building, on the Diamond, to the building immediately west of Orr & Cooper's store.

Sent to the Lock-up.—John Williams (col'd) of this place, was arrested on last Saturday night, for "drunkenness and disorderly conduct," and taken before Justice Tallon, who sent him to the lock-up for 48 hours. Williams is one of the best barbers in this country, and but for his unfortunate habit of imbibing too freely would get along well and enjoy the respect of the whole community.

Painful Accident.—On last Friday, while Willie Whipple, aged about 15 years, of this place, was performing some gymnastic exercises on an elevated pole, his arm caught in the weatherboarding of the building to which one end of the pole was attached, and before becoming disengaged his fore-arm was lacerated very severely. Dr. Boardman was called in to dress the wound, which is now in a healing condition.

Ladies' Furnishing Store.—The citizens of New Sheffield and vicinity, in this county, are soon to have a Ladies' Furnishing Store opened in that village. In it will be kept every article of ladies' apparel. It will be owned and managed by Miss A. English, who seems peculiarly qualified for the undertaking. We hope to hear that the good people in that locality have given the enterprise their hearty and practical support.

Licenses Granted.—At the March term of Court in this county licenses were granted to the following named persons:

Hotels—John M. Shrodes, Phillipsburg; John Grebbling, New Galilee; David Magaw, New Brighton; Joseph Anderson, Darlington.

Eating Houses—Wm. Bickerstaff, Phillipsburg.

On last Monday night a couple of fellows in Wellsville got into a dispute in regard to the fighting qualities of a certain game cock. Harsh words brought on a lively "mill" between the disputants, which resulted in one of them presenting the borough with $25 for the luxury of sporting a pair of dark-complected eyes.

We desire to make the local department of the *Argus* a full record of current events in this county, and with a little co-operation from our friends in the several townships we can accomplish our desire. If we had a letter from each township once a month, giving the details of new improvements or any matter of local interest to the residents of such townships, we believe that in course of time the local department of this paper would be surpassed by that of no other paper in this section of the country. Believing this, we earnestly solicit correspondence from our friends. Help us make the *Argus* a necessity in the house of every Republican in the county. Never mind the manner of your correspondence, give us the matter. The manner is our affair. Tell us whatever is interesting to yourself, and our word for it, it will be interesting to others.

THERE will be a great opening of Spring Millinery Goods, at Bence's, this week. Go and see the styles.

Now is the time to advertise in order to catch trade. Spring business will soon open out, people are beginning to stir about, and every body is looking over the columns of the Newspaper to see who are in and who are out of business, and where they can do the best in getting what they want.

A velocipede school, under the management of the Miller Brothers of New York, was opened in Shenango Hall, in this city, on Monday night. Many of our young men are taking lessons in the art of riding those machines, and the hall nightly presents scenes of wabbling and tumbling that would do credit to a first class traveling circus.—*Salem Journal.*

As the time is now approaching when the annual ceremony of decorating the graves of our soldier dead with flowers is to be performed, it is perhaps proper that we should call the attention of our readers to the fact; This ceremony was instituted last year by the organization of soldiers known as the Grand Army of the Republic. The object is to keep the memory of our gallant dead green in the hearts of their countrymen, and it is peculiarly appropriate that this method of accomplishing that object should be adopted.

It has at last made its appearance on The streets of New Lisbon—we mean William Watson's velocipede. It was brought out last Tuesday afternoon, and was the observed of all observers. It is a gay critter, and was a little unmanageable, requiring one able-bodied man to hold it down and another able-bodied man to hold it up. It is designed for two persons, but one of them have to walk. It was a complete success in every way, except that the streets were too narrow by about fifty feet. As soon as the houses are moved back to make sufficient room we expect to see the velocipede come into general use. Mr. Watson intends training the animal through this and next Saturday, when he will again bring it out in our streets.—*Buckeye State.*

A Down Easter who heard of the fabulous wealth to be found in the sewers of New York recently went after it. When he emerged from the filth his peculiar appearance procured his arrest. His high rubber boots, leggings, and overhalls were removed very carefully, and the contents of a well-filled carpet sack containing a medley of articles were poured out before the astonished eyes of the Superintendent of Police. Old watches, silver spoons, knives, jewelry, bottles of liquor, ten cent pieces, pencil cases, rings, &c., made up the lot. One of the rings is supposed to contain a very valuable diamond. Upon the whole we rather think he must have earned them.

The Erie *Dispatch* records another violent death in Warren county, which is getting famous for such occurrences. It says:

"Friday forenoon, about two miles north of Pittsfield, Warren county, two young men—named respectively Jackson Smith and ——— Buell, were engaged in a shooting match. A question arose as to which was entitled to the first shot, and a scuffle ensued for the mastery of the gun. During the tumble the gun was accidently discharged, and the ball penetrated the back of young Smith and passed through his heart, producing death instantly. The deceased was only eighteen years of age, and the only support of his widowed mother; he was also a member of the Order of Good Templars, and will be buried by the Pittsfield Lodge.

Pittsburgh Conference M. E. Church.—The Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, Pittsburgh Conference, which convened at New Philadelphia, Ohio, on the 17th inst., adjourned on the 22d. The following are the appointments for this district during the present year: Allegheny District, J. W. Baker, P. E; Beaver Street, J. M. Carr; South Common, S. M. Hickman; Union Church, J. J. McIlvar; Duquesne, R. Cunningham; Allegheny Circuit, F. D. Fast; Sewickleyville, C. A. Holmes; Freedom, R. Hopkins; Unionville, W. Johnson; Beaver, James Hollingshead; Bridgewater, Joseph Hollingshead; Rochester, L. Paine; New Brighton, J. R. Mills; Beaver Falls, J. McCarty; Enon Valley, J. Z. Moore; Salem, W. Cox; Columbiana, J. J. Jackson; S. H. Nesbit, Editor Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate* and member of South Common Quarterly Conference; R. T. Taylor, President Beaver Female Seminary and member of Beaver Quarterly Conference; J. A. Swaney, Missionary to South America, and member of Beaver Street Quarterly Conference.

Court.—The March Term of Court for this county closed its sessions on last Friday evening. An adjourned term will be held in this place on Wednesday April 28. The following cases were disposed of last week:

Robert Morgan vs. J. H. Cunningham and John B. Young. Jury sworn. Verdict for the plaintiff for $300,33.

Noble, Angel & Co. vs. Jacob Marks, Jury sworn. Verdict for plaintiffs for one thousand five hundred and ninety-three dollars.

Noble, Angel & Co. vs. R. A. Cochran, Jury sworn. Verdict for plaintiffs for two thousand, four hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

Saml. Piersol vs. Thomas Neill. Jury sworn. Verdict for the defendant.

D. A. Pritchard and Wm. Conkle use of Hugh Ferguson, vs. J. M. Homes, et. al. Jury sworn. Verdict for plaintiff for sixteen hundred and ninety-two dollars and twenty-five cents.

Chas. H. Shriner vs. S. P. Cummins. Jury sworn. Verdict for defendant for the sum of seven hundred and twenty-two dollars and forty cents.

Com. vs. Joseph Darling, John Tintsman and Jas. Richards. Jury sworn. Defendants confess judgment in the sum of one hundred and thirty-seven dollars and costs of suit.

J. F. Williams vs. Jas. Littell, et. al. Jury sworn. Plaintiff takes a non-suit.

Jas. B. McCoy, et. al., vs. J. F. McMillen. Judgment for plaintiff.

At Salineville, on the evening of the 10th inst., when the Express train was passing north several boys jumped on for a ride up the track. One boy, a son of James Black, lost his footing and swung around between the cars. His clothing caught on the brake and he was dragged some distance, the cars passing over one leg, severing it entirely at top of his boot. The other leg was shockingly mangled. Medical aid was called, but he was pronounced beyond hope. He lived twenty-four hours. It is to be hoped this sad accident will prove a warning to others.—*Alliance Monitor.*

Rev. Louis Payne, an indefatigable minister of the M. E. Church, and stationed for the past year at Rochester, this county, has been returned to that place for the present year, but, we learn, in consequence of impaired health, his congregation has relieved him from pulpit labors for a few months to come. Rev. Sawhill will fill his place until Mr. Payne's return. The latter will, however, still keep charge of the church building project commenced in Rochester some time ago, and which he expects to push forward as rapidly as possible. During his leave of absence he will make a tour through the north-west, expecting to return in the fall, renewed in health, and able to again take hold of the active duties of the pastorate.

SPRING DRESS GOODS!—A second lot of Spring Dress Goods, pretty patterns and very cheap. Just came in, at Bence's, Beaver.

Fine, growing weather just now.

Township and Borough Elections.—In last week's *Argus* we gave the result of the local elections in this county so far as then heard from. Below we give the result in the remaining townships and boroughs.

SOUTH BEAVER TOWNSHIP.

Judge of Elections, Robert Wilson.
Inspectors, Michael Conkle, Samuel G. Caughey.
School Directors, Reuben Watt, Samuel Moore and John Reed.
Supervisors, James McMillen, Geo W Barclay, Samuel Anderson.
Assessor, Benjamin McFarland.
Constable, Samuel S. Taylor.
Auditor, Benjamin McFarland.
Clerk, John Garvin, Sr.

HANOVER TOWNSHIP.

Justice of the Peace, Samuel Swearingen.
Judge of Elections, McGuire District, H B Keifer; Frankfort District, David Anderson.
Inspectors, McGuire District, John Langfitt, Wm Torrence; Frankfort District, Farmer Purdy, David Nickle,
School Directors, Basil Swearinger, James Nelson.
Supervisors, Duncan Swearingen, Caleb McClung.
Assessor, Samuel Torrence.
Constable, Samuel Torrence.
Auditor, R D Stewart.

INDUSTRY TOWNHIP.

Judge of Elections, James Potter.
Inspectors, M L Knight, John Rising.
School Directors, Thomas Wilson, John Russell, Jacob Phillis.
Supervisors, James Potter, Hugh Russell.
Assessor, Jacob Phillis.
Constable Jacob Phillis.
Clerk, Oliver Smith.

MOON TOWNSHIP.

Judge of Elections, James S. Calvert.
Inspectors, Arthur White, Philip V Cooper.
School Directors, G W Shrodes, Fredcrock Erb.
Supervisors, George Dobbs, J W Johnston.
Assessor, Daniel C Bruce.
Constable, Daniel C Bruce.
Auditor, Stephen Minor.
Treasurer, Wm. L. Smith.

BOROUGH TOWNSHIP.

Justice of the Peace, Socrates Johnston.
Judge of Elections, Charles W Fisher.
Inspectors, Albert Russell, Wm J McAbo
School Directors, Jonathan Sickman, Elihu Eckler.
Supervisors, John R McKinzie, Chas W Fisher.
Assessor, James H Douds.
Constable, James H Douds.
Auditor, Jonathan Sickman and Wm J McCabe (tied.)
Clerk, Alvin M Taylor.

PHILLIPSBURG BOROUGH.

Justice of the Peace, Robert Reuth.
Judge of Elections, Henry Bimbor.
Inspectors Joseph Walton, Felix Lay.
School Directors, Oliver Reed, Christ Erbeck, George Lay.
Assessor, F Lotjonilon.
Constable, Augustus C Frank.
Auditors, Jacob Schafer, Robert Onstott.

ROCHESTER TOWNSHIP.

Justice of the Peace, Daniel Alexander.
Judge of Elections, Wm Moore.
Inspectors, John J Foster, John H Whishler,
School Directors, John J Foster, Leander Whishler.
Supervisors, William Moore, Furgus Foster.
Assessor, David Mitchell.
Constable, David Mitchell.
Auditor, James R. Mitchell.
Clerk, Evan Jackson.

HARMONY DISTRICT.

Judge of Elections, W Weingartner.
Inspectors, Sylvester Gazer, Jacob Stumpp.
Supervisors, Christopher Diem, John Scheid.
Assessor, Jacob Henrici.
Constable, Andrew Kotrba.
Auditor, Casper Henning.
Clerk, W Weingartner.

DARLINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Judge of Elections, James Young.
Inspectors, John Graebing, jr., Wm Duff.
School Directors, Nathan Eakin, Archibald Cunninghaun.
Supervisors, George W McCartney, John McClure.
Assessor, Joseph Newell.
Constable, Joseph Newell.
Clerk, J A Edgar.
Auditor, John White.
Treasurer, James P. Dilworth.

OHIO TOWNSHIP.

Justice of the Peace, John Slentz.
Judge of Elections, James Johnson.
Inspectors, John P. Moore, Jameson Elliott.
School Directors, J B Goodwin, A J Cook, David A Reed.
Supervisors, Wm L Rayle, James R Johnson.
Assessor, W W Dawson.
Constable, W W Dawson.
Auditors, Alfred Lyon, James Plummer.
Clerk, Robert T. Elliott.

HOOKSTOWN BOROUGH.

Justice of the Peace, Joseph McFerran.
Judge of Elections, David Ramsey.
Inspectors, Andrew Gibb, Jackson Swearingen.
School Directors, John Trimble and Jackson Swearingen.
Street Commissioner, Jas Bryan.
Assessor, Andrew McDonald.
Constable, Andrew McDonald.
Burgess, Samuel McLaughlin.
Council Thomas Blackmore, Elijah Neiswanger, David Kerr, jr., John McCartney.

GREENE TOWNSHIP.

Justice of the Peace, Johnston Calhoun.
Judge of Elections, James Boyd.
Inspectors, Robert Leopor, Martin Reed.
School Directors, Simmons Laughlin, John Andrews, Simpson Stevenson.
Supervisors, Robert Laughlin, James Ramsey, William Sterling.
Assessor, Bazil Swearingen.
Constable, Bazil Swearingen.
Auditor, Watson Ramsey.

PULASKI TOWNSHIP.

Jugo of Elections, James McGuire.
Inspectors, Francis Wallace, Wm Grosman.
School Directors, J H Barrett, Thomas Furguson, Wm H Grosman, Supervisor, Henry Phillis.
Assessor, John Kettlewood.
Constable, Wm McClelland.
Auditor, Wm G Wallace.
Clerk, George M Nippert.

FREEDOM BOROUGH.

Judge of Elections, J G Bentel.
Inspectors, Wm D Fisher, Wm M Bryan.
School Directors, John Nickum, Jas Manor, Charles Grim, Charles H Bentel
Assessor, Philip Bentel.
Constable, Samuel Piersol.
Auditor, Tobias Hotche.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

Judge of Elections, N W Hazen.
Inspectors, John Y Zeigler, Emanuel Thomas.
School Directors, N W Hazen, S M Hazen, Abraham Thomas.
Supervisors, Conrad Eicholtz, Joseph Phillis.
Assessor, J W Pander.
Constable, J D Marshall.
Auditor, Daniel Stamm.
Clerk, J Young.

BIG BEAVER TOWNSHIP.

Judge of Elections, H J Marshall.
Inspectors, S H Andrews, John C McKinn.
School Directors, Abraham Hunter, A J Crawford.
Supervisors, John Marshall, Jas Dillon, Robert Blair.
Constable, Robert Blair.
Auditor, John B Calhoun.
Clerk, Robert Shangon.

NORTH SEWICKLEY TOWNSHIP.

Judge of Elections, Jonathan Funkhouser.
Inspectors, Archibald Smith, Nicholas Main.
School Directors, Jas S Wilson, Alex Caven.
Supervisors, Jacob Main, James Caldwell.
Assessor, Jas M Runyan.
Constable, Smith McDaniel.
Auditor, James Warnock.
Clerk, Daniel Haines.

GLASGOW BOROUGH.

Burgess, A J Pettit.
Judge of Election, A J Reynolds.
Inspectors, Henry Kemp, Charles A Wallower.
School Directors, A J Pettit, A J Reynolds.
Council, Wm Boyd, Geo W Dungan, John McFall, Frank McCarty, S. G. Ferron.
Assessor, Reed McFall.
Constable, Henry Kemp.
Auditor, Schrogg L Dawson.

ST. CLAIR BOROUGH.

Judge of Elections, Jas Harkins.
Inspectors, Jonathan Paul, Jas Harkins.
School Directors, F G Duerr, Geo Miller, Jacob Hatcho.
Assessor, James Reed.
Constable, A Kropa.
Auditor, W Moore.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

Justice of the Peace, Wm Mocklem.
Judge of Elections, Jacob Pflug.
Inspectors, Martin Housebolder, Geo Endress.
School Directors, George Hartzel, Wm Goehring.
Supervisors, Abraham West, Frederick Householder.
Assessor, Wm. Mocklem.
Constable, John Hickey.
Auditor, Wm Waggoner.
Clerk, Jacob Nye.

GEORGETOWN BOROUGH.

Justice of the Peace, Samuel Trimbel.
Judge of Elections, Steel McMillen.
Inspectors, Benoni Dawson, Collin Kinsey.
Kinsey, Jas Lake, (tied.)
School Directors, Geo D Laughlin, Wm Carnagey.
Street Commissioner, Sam Conkle.
Assessor, Collin Kinsey.
Constable, Collin Kinsey.
Burgess, John D Mackall.
Council, Henry Kinsey, Benoni Dawson, Thomas Laughlin, Richard Calhoun.

FALLSTON BOROUGH.

Judge of Elections, G M Fields.
Inspectors, S S McFerren, C Jobe.
School Directors, John Jackson, Jacob V Winans.
Constable, Jacob Longnecker.
Assessor, B Franklin.

INDEPENDENCE TOWNSHIP.

Judge of Elections, Joseph Connell.
Inspectors, Alexander Eaton, David Hindman.
School Directors, Hugh Moore, David Patton.
Supervisors, John Holmes, Samuel Cain.
Constable and Assessor, David Alexander.
Auditor, Jos Connell.
Clerk, Wm Reed.

ECONOMY TOWNSHIP.

Judge of Elections, James Dalrimple.
Inspectors, A D Smiley, James J Conway.
School Directors, John R Brown, Thos Whipple, A Hershberger.
Supervisors, Henry Mott, Philip Morgan.
Assessor, Henry Gross.
Constable, Michael McGuire.
Auditor, James McPherson.
Clerk, Robert Charleston.

HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP.

Justice of the Peace, W A Thompson.
Judge of Elections, Jacob Bruce.
Inspectors, John Green, John Davidson.
School Directors, Wm M Reed, Marshall Johnston.
Supervisors, Chas Johnston, Jas McCallister.
Assessor and Constable, James Warnock.
Auditor, David Patton.
Clerk, David Scott.

CHIPPEWA TOWNSHIP.

Judge of Elections, Robt White.
Inspectors, Wm McCaughtry, Wilson Cunningham.
School Directors, John Black, John McCarter, Alfred Braden.
Supervisors, A Carothers, John Harbison, John S Herron.
Constable and Assessor, Andrew Carothers.
Auditor, Shipman N Douthett.
Clerk, Robert Barnes.

RACCOON TP.

Justice of the Peace, John Christy.
Judge of Elections, D Harvey.
Inspectors, Samuel Kennedy, David Ewing.
School Directors, A E Ewing, James Orr.
Supervisors, Wm Robb, D Kennedy, John Springer.
Assessor and Constable, J H Christy.
Auditor, Robert Hall.
Clerk, James M Ewing.

Public Lecture.—The lecture delivered on last Tuesday evening in the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Alexander Clarke, on the subject of "Imitation," was a very fine effort, and should have been heard by treble the number of those present. The audience was a fair one, but not near so large as Beaver ought to give a lecturer of Mr. Clarke's ability. His theme on this occasion was well digested, adapted to practical life, and his ideas clothed in beautiful language. The proceeds of the lecture were for the benefit of the Sabbath School connected with the Presbyterian Church. We have not learned, however, how much was realized on the occasion.

As the first of April approaches many of our people may be seen heaping their household goods and household gods as well, upon wagons and migrating to some point where it is presumed that fortune's favors will be more lavishly bestowed. If three flittings are as bad as a fire, and we have no doubt there is more fact than fiction in the assertion, it is not a matter of surprise that so many people are always poor, for some are so given to change that the annual flittings has become a sort of necessity to them, without which they never could be content. This annual moving is a very serious tax upon the time, means and health of every community. When will our people consider their ways? When shall we have a reform in our tenant system? Why not lease properties for a term of ten, twenty, forty years, or for life? Under such a system many who are now poor might save a competency from the now necessary annual moving expenses.

To those subscribers to the *Argus* who intend changing their place of residence we would say that in order to have the paper continue to come to them regularly they should notify us of their new location.

The Farmer's Paper.—Among our best agricultural exchanges is the *Agriculturist and Farm Journal*, published at Pittsburgh Pa., by J. M. Kuester. It is always freighted with useful hints on the various topics pertaining to the farm, the garden and the different departments of husbandry. We heartily commend it to our readers for its practical and sound articles that are directly to the point, which show that real farmers are at the helm of the paper. None will be sorry for the dollar invested for this paper.—Send for a copy. Now is the time to subscribe for 1869.

Transfers of Real Estate in Beaver county for the week ending March 27.

J G Tanner to E B Chamberlin, Jan 11, 1869, lot or place of land in Patland tp.	$1000
H Kasper to J McCullough, Aug 27, 1854, 1 lot P in Hanover tp.	100
Henrici and Lenz to W F Barclay, April 27, 1868, lot No 109 in Beaver Falls.	200
D Stinson to A B Braden, Mar 17, 1869, 66 A 127 P in Chippewa tp.	4300
J H Whitney to Henrici & Lenz May 9, 1868, lot No 1274 1 of and 1275 in Beaver Falls.	3300
Henrici and Lenz to W Knight, May 15, 1868, 3 lots in Beaver Falls.	350
Henrici & Lenz to H Ellison, July 2, 1868, 2 lots in Beaver Falls.	450
Henrici & Lenz to W Bower, half of lot No 798 in Beaver Falls.	75
Henrici & Lenz to Bowers, Mar 17, 1868, 2 lots in Beaver Falls.	350
Henrici & Lenz to B Groober, lot No 950 in Beaver Falls.	250
Henrici & Lenz to John Baulis, Jan 11, 1869, lot No 951 in Beaver Falls.	200
Henrici & Lenz to John Schoville, Jan 11, 1869, lot 1295 in Beaver Falls.	250
S Smith to J Miller, Nov 17, 1868, 3 acres and 76 perches in Hanover tp.	50
S F Hamilton to J A Trimble, Mar 8, 1867, part of lot No 62 in Georgetown.	450
T J Powers to Messrs Oatman, Parson and Kinzet, Feb 8, 1869, lot No 13 in the boro of Rochester.	100
Enos Smith to Thos Smith, Mar 18, 1869, undivided 1/4 lot in G2 A in Economy.	100
Leonard Pfaltz to C A Johnston, Sept 7, 1868, 25 A in North Sewickley tp.	1800
S Freed to V Funkhouser, Apr 9, 1865, 25 A in North Sewickley tp.	635
A Funkhouser to C Cook, July 12, 1861, 25 A in North Sewickley tp.	800
P Gilliapie, Admr to Jos Gilliapie, Oct 26, 1864, undivided half of 29 A in Brighton tp.	105
Joseph G Gilliapio Admr to E Zeigler, July 27, 1857, 28 A in Brighton tp.	950
E Zegler to C Chadwick, March 20, 1869, 20 A in Brighton tp.	1500
H N Bancroft to B Scott, March 18, 1869, lot 452 and part of lot 452 in New Brighton.	2000
A Graham to Geo S Foster, April 1, 1868, 2 A in Rochester tp.	700
Baker and Henrici to U W Parkinson, Jan 20, 1866, 2 lots in Beaver Falls	225
Jno Reeves, et al, to U W Parkinson, July 21, 1866, lot in Beaver Falls	500
Baker and Henrici to M J Parkinson, Dec 8, 1866, 2 lots in Beaver Falls	400
Baker and Henrici to M J Parkinson, Apr 15, 1867, lot in Beaver Falls	750
Wm Stool to Adam Wilpple, et al, Mar 4, 1869, 9 a m, in New Sewickley tp	500
W D Brittain to Jos Brittain, Apr 2, 1867, lot in Beaver Falls	205
W Kennedy to Jos Brittain, Oct 5, 1868, 2 lots in New Brighton,	4500
J A Kelly to H N Bancroft, Mar 25, 1869, 50 acres in Brighton tp	2000
A McDonald to Thos McDonald, June 15, 1863, lot in boro of Freedom	700
Saml Wescotts Exrs to H Wescott, Dec 2, 1867, 380 acres in Big Beaver tp	100
D Richey's Exrs to Geo Wilson, Apr 10, 1862, 13 A, 1 R, and 27 P, in Ohio tp	350

Correspondence.

"A Home for the Homeless."

MR. EDITOR:—I find an article in the Argus of the 24th inst. under the above caption. I am well pleased with the idea and hope the project will be carried into effect. I am fully convinced that if we had such an institution it would prove a great blessing, not only to the poor, but to the country. I have in my mind's eye an individual that is greatly afflicted with rheumatism, and unable to labor "by day's work" a great portion of his time. He has a large family depending on him for support. He is not able at any time to do a good day's work. Hence he seldom gets any work to do, because he is not able to accomplish as much as a "good hand." No one likes to wound his feelings by not allowing him full wages. Few can afford to pay full wages to half a hand.

What must he do? He must either beg or go to the poor house; not through any fault of his own, but through circumstance he could not prevent. Hence he must necessarily feel that he and his family are disgraced. He must feel that he is an object of charity, that he is a burden, and the country is not the better for his living in it. How revolting the idea! But if we had an institution as proposed, he could find employment not only for himself, but his whole family. He would then feel that he is supporting himself, and doing his country valuable service.

I feel confident that there is wealth and liberality enough in Beaver county to erect such an institution.

I would recommend that each citizen of Beaver county and adjoining counties give all he can to this enterprise, say $5, $25, $50, $100 or $1,000, and that a list of the contributors be published from time to time with the sum contributed set opposite to their names. I hope friend Chandler will accept some plan like the above, while many would feel like contributing a smaller sum than the one he proposed. A WELL WISHER.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O., Mar. 23, 1869.

EDITOR ARGUS:—Spring is again here with all its beauties. The merry songsters are carolling their sweet music.

The streams are much swollen on account of the recent rains and the melting of the snow. The grain in the ground was much injured in the early part of the winter, but now looks well and promises an abundant harvest.

I wish to correct a mistake I made in my last communication. In speaking of the death of Col. McCutchen, I should have said that he was a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge, and also the first Grand Master of Freemasons in this Co.

A meeting was held in this place on Saturday last, to take into consideration the utility of adopting measures to suppress "Sabbath breaking," Rev. Mr. Klinger offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that it hold a series of meetings, and that the first be held on Sabbath, the 28th, in the German Reformed Church, at 2 P. M.

This is an organization much needed in this place.

In no place that we have ever been is there such a desecration of the Sabbath as here. Many of the "saloons" are kept open on that day from early dawn till late at night, while to and from them may be seen persons passing, of all ages. Some with baskets of potatoes, or rolls of butter, while in those saloons may at all hours be found crowds of persons from whose lips bitter oaths fall harshly on the ear of the passer-by, while over and anon may be seen reeling from the door, or led by some friend, some poor, intoxicated one. Were it not for those haunts, many of our citizens might be better employed at home with their families, or at church. Should some of our citizens follow their boys to church on Sabbath evenings, they would find that instead of entering the church door, they would pass beyond and enter some low grocery and soon be engaged in playing billiards or cards.

During the past few weeks, a Good Templars' Lodge has been organized, and during the past two or three weeks, we have noticed more drunk men and boys on the street than ever before in the same length of time (although we have been here a good portion of the time for the past eighteen years.) They feel determined to break up every movement that is made for the suppression of the use and sale of ardent spirits.

While this state of things exist, how can we, as a community, expect to prosper, either socially, intellectually or morally, while we remain idle spectators of the violation of the laws of both God and man? Our laws are perhaps as strict against the sale of intoxicating liquors as those of Penna., but our officials refuse to enforce them.

Respectfully yours,
WYANDOTTE.

EDITOR ARGUS:—Will you please announce in the *Argus* to the School Directors of Beaver county that the Rev. Smith Curtis, of Georgetown, is a candidate for County Superintendent of Public Schools. Being a graduate of Union College and also of Union Theological Seminary, and having had large experience in both acquiring and communicating knowledge, he is well qualified for the position, and if elected he promises to improve the standard of scholarship, and awaken new zeal in the cause of education. X.

Special Notices.

GENTLEMEN, if you want a Good Fitting Shirt, go to Bence's for it.

SPRING and Summer Shawls at Bence's.

SPRING STYLE Dress Trimmings, at Bence's.

Successful, because of Superior merit. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S Improved (new style) Hair Restorer, or Dressing, (in one bottle). Every Druggist sells it. Price one dollar. [mar31:1m

Public Sale.—There will be a Public Sale, at the Alcorn House, in Bridgewater, on April 2nd, 1869, at 10 A. M., of the following property, to wit: Horses, Harness, Wagons, Buggies, Carriages Sleds, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and other articles not necessary to mention. Terms made known on day of sale. JAS. P. ALCORN.

DRY GOODS.—See Jas. A. Fortune's advertisement in another column. It

DRY Goods at Jas. A. Fortune's, at Pittsburgh prices. It

EUREKA ORGAN.—I will sell for cash, or trade for a good horse, a five octave five reed Eureka Organ, of the Great & Kingely manufacture. Call and see soon. DR. H. S. HIBBARD, Beaver Drug Store, Beaver, Pa. [mar17;4t.

FOR a neat fitting Shoe or Gaiter, at a reasonable price, go to J. H. Doherty's New Boot and Shoe Store, Bridge St., Bridgewater, second door east of Presbyterian Church. mar24:3t

Petroleum V. Nasby terms "Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorative" the "Fountin uv Youth," and his is not the only instance where it has "made the old man young again." It is warranted in every case to restore the hair to its natural color, and is a beautiful dressing.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

Whittlesey's Dyspepsia and Sick Headache Cure ought always to be kept on hand, in case of sudden attacks of bowel complaints. It may prevent a large doctor bill.

JUST THE THING.—Persons suffering from that implacable disease, Catarrh, should by all means give Sage's Catarrh Remedy a thorough and impartial trial. It has been before the public but a few years, yet already ranks as the standard remedy for diseases of the nasal and upper air passages, and we hear it very highly spoken off by those who have used it. The proprietor, R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, is will be seen from his advertisement, offers a standing reward of $500 for a case of Catarrh that he cannot cure. For sale by most druggists everywhere. Sent by mail for Sixty Cents.—*Pontiac Republican.*

SPRING DRESS GOODS.—J. H. Bence, 3d street, Beaver, is just receiving a line of beautiful Delaines, Alpacas, Lustres, Prints, Ginghams, Muslins, &c. Also new style spring dress skirts, spring shawls, white goods, &c. The above are beautiful patterns and very cheap. Our patrons are respectfully invited to call. [mar24:2t.

THE LADY'S FRIEND for April.—"The Fortune-Teller" is the subject of the fine steel engraving which leads off the last number of this charming monthly. This is followed by a handsome and refined steel plate of the latest Paris fashions. Then we have a striking picture of an Avalanche among the Alps, followed by a number of engravings devoted to ladies and children's dresses, bodices, fancy work, &c. The music for this number is the popular song, "Pulling hard against the stream."

As to the literary contents, that powerful and deeply interesting story, Rolland Yorke, by the famous author of "East Lynne," and the spirited and fascinating story, "Between Two," by Miss Elizabeth Prescott, are continued; with the complete story of "The Myracle of the Dice," by Mrs. Spofford; "Keeping Toll-gate," by Miss Bolles (August Bell); "Eleanor Wyvern's Crown," by Leslie Walter; "Samuel Barker's Sister," by Francis Lee, and Editorials, Fashionable Intelligence, etc.

Published by Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia, at $2.50 a yr. (which also includes a large steel engraving). Four copies, $8. Five copies (and one gratis), $8. "The Lady's Friend" and "The Saturday Evening Post" (and one engraving) $4.00.

There is every appearance of very high water in the Ohio, the banks are full now, and it is still rising.

Married.

HART—LYON—March 21st, at the residence of the parsonage, by the Rev. Lijah, Mr. Henry C. Hart to Miss Elizabeth C. Lyon, all of Ohioville, Beaver county, Pa.

Died.

CHRISTY—At Dixmont Hospital, on the 25th inst., Mrs. Mary A., wife of John Christy, Esq., of Raccoon tp., this county, aged about 33 years.

Markets.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTS. GAZETTE,
MONDAY, March 24, 1869.

APP

A STORY FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

A JOURNEY TO THE NORTH POLE.

Charley got to fly that day. He was in a terrible humor. He stood in the doorway, looking out into the yard, and thought how everything in the world was against him; and how nobody seemed to care. In the first place Jim had gone off in the buggy with his father to be gone all the afternoon, and there had been no boon for him; but that wasn't the worst. The worst was this thaw. The snow had gone in a twinkle, and the ice too. The sun was shining as warm almost as June. Little streams of water went trickling down the ruts of the carriage drive; the chickens were dabbling about in pools of water all over the yard, and scratching for worms all over the soft earth; and old Rollo, the big Newfoundland dog, lay on the doorstone in the sunshine, with his tongue out, just as though it were summer.

To be sure, it was quite time for a little warm weather, for it was the last of March, and the winter had been very long and cold, and everybody but Charley was glad to see the last of it. That was what made him think they were all against him.

You see, the fact was this. At Christmas his grandfather gave him a pair of skates. They were the first he ever had, and he began to learn to skate at once; but there came a great snow storm, which covered the ground a foot deep, and for weeks and weeks spoil poor Charley had to wait. Then at last came a warm rain, and then a freeze, and the ice became splendid. He tried skating every day. At first he could only stand, and felt that he was doing that on knife blades; then he learned to walk and slide a little; and at last, after so many falls that he was black and blue in spots all over his body, he began to skate. His right foot went very well. Off he would go on it, feeling quite brave and confident; but then his left foot would bring him upshort and wouldn't work at all. It would slide, or turn round and round, or trip him up, or do anything but skate until Charley was in despair. But he wasn't the sort of fellow to give up a thing he had once made up his mind to do; and he began to feel as if that left leg of his was an enemy to be conquered. Every day he had a fight with it; and yesterday, for the first time, it had really worked well. Not quite so well as the right, perhaps; but he felt he had got the mastery of it, and only needed practice. And here was this provoking thaw, and everybody said the winter was over.

He was only six years old, and another winter seemed ages off; so he kicked his heels against the door, and felt very miserable, indeed.

His sister Amy called to him from the sitting room to come in and shut the door. "You will catch your death of cold!" she said. And he almost wished he might. It seemed as if it would be a sort of a comfort to have other people feel as badly as he did. You see, he was in a very bad temper indeed. But he came in looking very gloomy.

"Why don't you go and play?" asked Amy.

"There's nothing to play with, and nothing to do," said Charley, with rather a whine in his voice. "Don't you think there is any ice anywhere, Amy?"

"Oh! yes. There is plenty up at the North Pole, I have no doubt," replied Amy, laughing.

"Who lives there?" inquired Charley.

"Well, I do not know that anybody does, but the bears and seals and the walruses."

"I wish I was there," said Charley, disconsolately.

"Well, you had better start," said Amy, and went up stairs to put away her sewing.

Having nothing better to do, Charley lay down on the rug before the fire, and watched the few dull red coals left in the grate, until he felt quite drowsey. But his mind kept turning toward the North Pole, and what Amy had said about there being ice there. "I wonder how far off it is," he thought; and all of a sudden he jumped up, and made up his mind to go and find it. He took his skates and went out into the road. He knew which way was north well enough, because he had often heard his father direct strangers, who asked the way, "to go straight north, past Squire Bliss' big red barn." So, he started in that direction. He passed the barn very soon, and then the road led through a great wood. He went on and on, until it was almost dark; and by and by he came to snow in plenty. The trees were covered with it, and it was almost up to his knees in the road; so he was glad enough to see a great house loom up before him. It was a queer house, all built of ice, with ice doors and windows, and great snow piles for gate posts, and icicles hanging from the roof almost to the ground, and so sharp that he stooped his head when he nipped at the door, for fear he might cut it.

"Come in," said a voice. And he opened the door, and saw at once that he had come to the palace of the King of all the Bears. He was a great white bear, just like the one in Charley's geography; and he sat on his hind legs on a chair, and wore a high black beaver hat on his head.

"What do you want?" said he, in a great voice.

"I am on my way to the North Pole to skate, and my name is Charley Brown, and I don't want anything," said poor Charley, quite frightened. But he soon saw there was nothing to fear, for the King of all the Bears looked very kindly at him, and invited him to stay to tea. So Charley sat down on a block of ice, and tried to be comfortable. Four black bears brought in the supper, and sat on the table; and the King told Charley to move up and help himself. There was nothing for supper but two great bowls of cold water with lumps of ice floating in them, and long icicles to stir them with, and a plate of snow balls for sugar.—The King of all the Bears began his supper at once, and made a terrible crunching as he ate the ice with his great teeth; but Charley didn't know what to do.

"Why don't you drink your tea?" said the King.

"I like it better warm," said Charlie.

"Ice-water is warm enough," said the King. "If it were any warmer it would make your teeth ache." and he called to the black bears to open all the windows, because his tea had thrown him into a perspiration. They wind howled through the room, but the King of all the Bears took off his hat to fan himself, and hung his tongue out of his mouth like Rollo.

Charley's teeth chattered with the cold, and he was very glad when the King proposed that they should go to bed. So they went through one great room after another until they came to one with two beds in it.—There was a big bed for the King of all the Bears and a little one for Charley. They did'nt look very comfortable, for they were made of snow, with huge snow-balls for pillows. But Charley did'nt dare to say anything, and the King of all the Bears first opened all the windows and then rolled over on his bed with a grunt, and was asleep in a minute.

In the morning Charlie thanked the King of all the Bears for his kindness and said good-bye. But the King said he would go to the North Pole with him and see him skate. And the four black bears said they would go to; and some brown bears, who came in to call, said they would like to go. So there was quite a company. And as they traveled more bears, seals and walruses came out of their houses to join them, until as far as Charley could see there was nothing but queer creatures on all sides. But the King of all the Bears kept on his high black hat, so there was no mistaking him. They traveled a long, long way; and by and by they came to a high pole, painted red and white like candy, like the barber's pole in front of the hotel. It was the North Pole; and on the top of it stood somebody who looked just like Mr. Green, the minister, he was so straight and solemn, with one arm stretched out.

"What's he there for?" asked Charley of the King of all the Bears.

But the King looked at him a long time, and then said: "Don't you mean, "Why is he there?"—just as his father corrected him sometimes.

There was a little pond of smooth ice all around the Pole, and the bears, and seals, and walruses all squatted down in a circle round it, to see him skate. They sat on their hind legs and crossed their fore-paws and waited.

Of course, he felt very nervous, and wanted to do his best, with so many to look on. But somehow, at first, his skates wouldn't strap. He fastened them again and again, every way he could think of; but as soon as he stood up they dropped off, until he was ready to cry. But finally he stuck them on after a fashion, and then tried to strike out. First on his right foot, and that did bravely; but as soon as he put down his left off it went round and round—first on the toe, then on the heel, then sliding off sideways, then backward, as if it had been bewitched. The bears all sat very gravely around the pond, and shook their heads.

Charley felt he was making a very poor figure, indeed. His left foot that he thought he had conquered, was behaving worse than ever; and the bears all looked straight at that, and paid no attention whatever to his right, which was really doing him credit.

"If they would only look away one moment, I believe I could catch it," he thought. But they didn't, and he went spinning about more wildly than ever. At last, the King of all the Bears said: "What is the matter with your left leg?" And all the other bears, and the seals, and the walruses said: "What is the matter with his left leg?" And poor Charley was so mortified and unhappy that he lay down on the pond and cried.

"Poor little fellow, how tired he must have been!" said the King, and sniffed at him with his cold nose, and began licking his face with his great wet tongue.

Charley opened his eyes and what do you think he saw? His mother and Amy, and his father and Jim back from their ride. And it was his mother who had said, "Poor little fellow how tired he must have been," in her own kind voice. And it was old Rollo who had waked him up by sniffing at him and licking his face.

So he jumped up, with his bad humor quite gone, and made them all laugh with his account of his journey to the North Pole.—*Independent.*

Gen. Custar's Capture Discredited.

[By Telegram to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

St. Louis, March 18.—Gen. M'Keever, Adjutant General of the Department of Missouri, telegraphs to headquarters, this city, that he has news of Gen. Custar to March 2d, at which time he was starting for Medicine Bluff, in the Wachita Mountains, to come North. Gen. M'Keever adds that no later information could possibly have been received at Ft. Lyon, at which post the report seems to have originated. Gen. Nichols, at headquarters here, thinks the reported capture has grown out of the fact that about the first of February Gen. Custar started from Fort Cobb with a company of men on a scout west. The report was then started that he would be captured, on account of his small force, but he went one hundred and eighteen miles and returned safely. The report, it is thought, had just reached Fort Lyon and was the only basis of the account telegraphed from. An officer from Fort Craig, New Mexico, has just arrived here, but he heard nothing about this matter until he reached the Smoky Hill route. He reports trouble with some Pawnees at Ellsworth, Kansas, some days since. It seems that five of those Indians, who were friendly, went into Ellsworth, when some roughs demanded their surrender. Two of them submitted, but the other three refused, and were shot and scalped. The next day a band of twenty-five Pawnees went into the town and demanded that the murderers of their friends be given up, or they would burn the town. It is said they were armed and insolent, and troops were sent for from Fort Harker, but the Pawnees escaped. Subsequently Governor Sibley sent troops after a band of Pawnees who had been depredating, and seven of them were killed. The same informant says from six to seven thousand Navajo Indians were at Fort Wingate when he left New Mexico and that constant difficulties were occurring between them and the half civilized Pueblas.

ESCAPE OF CONVICTS.

Sing Sing, N. Y., March 18.—Between three and four o'clock this morning Thomas Forrest, the night keeper, was seized and gagged by five convicts, whom he was taking to the mess to get breakfast for other prisoners. At the mess room they seized and gagged Edwin Craft, the night guard, and then made their escape from the roof. Craft was dead when found, having been strangled by the gag. Two of the convicts were captured in a barn at Tarrytown, and the other three will probably be recaptured soon. Forrest's injuries are slight. About one o'clock this afternoon another squad of convicts attacked the guard at the middle dock and rushed on him with huge knives soon overpowering him. They then, having supplied themselves with arms from the guard house, boarded the sloop Exchange, which was lying at the dock, and attempted to drive the men ashore. The alarm had spread, however, and a detachment of the guard came down upon them and a very lively musketry fire took place, the convicts finally surrendering. James McCauley, convict, was probably mortally, and Allen, another convict badly wounded. Five others were slightly wounded. The officers and guards were unhurt. All is quiet at the prison to night, and an Inquest is being held on Craft.

A Check Upon Railroad "Knock-Downs."

When a conductor pockets for himself a part of his collections (such cases have occurred) he is said to "knock-down." We find in a Chicago paper the annexed explanation of an ingenious method to check this business:

This is a ticket giving stations, distances and fares; which is supplied to passengers on the trains who pay their fares to the conductors in person. He charges an excess, graduated according to the distance traveled, punching a hole through that part of the ticket indicating the point of stoppage, and the holder is entitled to recover this excess on presenting at any of the offices of the company.—The extra charge takes the place of that usually made heretofore in all cases of fares paid upon the trains, with this modification, that the small sum is returned on application, whereas formerly it was never repaid, but operated as a penalty for not procuring a ticket before entering the cars. This plan has been adopted with signal success upon the following, among other railroads: Pennsylvania, Northern Central, Philadelphia and Erie, Dubuque and Sioux City, Camden and Amboy, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, Baltimore and Ohio, Hudson and Erie, and New York and New Haven.

A TERRE HAUTE paper says a Democratic bolter from the Indiana Legislature, just returned from the State capitol, exchanged his cribbed stationary for a plow, and paid for his wife's new dress in postage stamps. The wife of a "resigned" representative in a southern county offered in part payment for a bill of dry good $38 in postage stamps, which she said her husband had drawn from the Legislature.

A Modern Renaissance.

One of those events which occasionally transpire, to assert in the most emphatic manner, the levelling spirit of the age, occurred on Saturday in this city. This was no less than the marriage of a Prince of the ancient and conservative House of Bourbon to the daughter of a Cuban merchant. The Story, a most romantic one, is as follows: Some three or four years ago Mrs. Hamil, the wife of a well known merchant in Havana, left that city to place her daughter in a school in Paris. The daughter possessed of more than ordinary accomplishments and personal charms, attracted much attention among the best society of the gay French capital. She was received in the most exclusive circles, and it is said was a frequent guest at the Imperial Court. Among the many distinguished gentlemen who paid her their court was Prince Louis de Bourbon, son of Louis Count d'Aquilla, one of the chief members of the Bourbon family. The Prince proposed to her and was accepted, under the mother's sanction; but when Count d'Aquilla learned the intention of his son, his pride revolted at what he and others of royal blood considered a misalliance, and he not only forbade the match, but used his influence with the emperor to induce the latter to discountenance it should the Prince seek his support. The lovers, in company with the lady's mother, then determined to go to England and there fulfil the marriage; but the father interfered, and succeded in preventing them from carrying it out.

After more than one disappointment from the refusal of the Catholic clergy to perform the ceremony, the persecuted ones determined to proceed to the United States, where they hoped to find no difficulty in fulfilling their contract, but even in this free country the influence of conservatism prevailed so far that the Catholic clergy still declined to have anything to do in the matter. However, a marriage according to the civil rights of the country was consumated on Saturday evening last, and thus all opposition and persecution was overcome. This marriage, although, perhaps, it would not be acknowledged among the crowned heads of Europe, is perfectly legal in the United States and all Protestant countries, and as such will never be disputed. The Prince, it is understood, should his family still prove obdurate, is prepared to renounce his rights as one of the royal house of Bourbon, and will content himself with the possession of his beautiful wife.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

[From the Boston Journal.]

MORMON MATTERS.

A PEEP UNDER THE SOCIAL VEIL OF UTAH.

In the Orient there is one institution that has long been established—concubinage. The modern Turk, the Arab, Hindoo, Fijian and the King of Ashantee, all follow in the footsteps of their fathers. They keep concubines by the score. The harem never has flourished under the Christian civilization of Europe, but it has been transplanted from the Orient to Salt Lake city, by the prophet and apostles of the Latter Day Saints, and is thriving with great vigor. In the city of the Sultan, and everywhere else in the East, it is established in lust, but in the saintly city of Utah it is held to be ordained of God for the welfare of the human race and the glory of God through time and eternity.

The prophet, in imitation of the Lord Jesus Christ, has ordained twelve apostles to assist him in his ministry. In this church of the Latter Day Saints, he who will be greatest in the kingdom of heaven is he who has the most concubines in this life. The apostles, therefore, imitating their prophet, add to the number of their concubines as they feel able, that their glory may be great in the eternal world.

A few steps up Main street from our hotel, a turn to the right, and we see the prophet's harem. The grounds occupied by Brigham are enclosed by a high wall laid in cement. An eagle with spreading wings, and clutching a beehive in his talons, is mounted over the gateway; emblematic of Brigham and the church. The main entrance faces the South. The grounds are well laid out, and there is an abundance of apple, pear and peach trees. Grape vines climb the walls and hang in on trellises. At the southwest corner of the grounds is the tithing office, where the tenth part of all that is produced in the territory passes into Brigham's possession. In the rear of the tithing office are extensive sheds, where the saints find shelter while paying their tithes. Here also are several small buildings where Brigham's servants live—those employed about the premises. A few steps east of the tithing office is a three story building, standing end to the street, large enough and long enough for a factory boarding house. It has a steep shingle roof, with ten gabled windows on each side. On the balcony, over the door, is a crouching lion. This is the harem. A covered way leads from the ground floor to another building east, in which is the general business office of Brigham Young, and from which telegraph wires run to every hamlet in the territory. Another passage leads to the private office of Brigham, back of which is his private bedroom, where his concubines wait on him; Amelia to day, Emeline to morrow, Lucy the day after. Brigham's lawfully wedded wife was Mary Ann Angell, a native of New York, the mother of five children: Joseph, or "Joe," as he is called at Salt Lake; Brigham A., John, Alice and Lena. She married the prophet while he was a young man, before he was a prophet, and with him accepted the revelations of Joseph Smith. She lives in a large stone building in the rear of the harem. Brigham does not often visit her now.

The number of concubines in the harem is not known to the Gentile world. One report makes the number seventy, another gives only thirty. It is probable that the larger number includes those who are sealed to Brigham for all eternity and not to those sealed for time.

His first concubine is Lucy Decker. She is the lawful wife of Isaac Seely, and mother of two children; but, Brigham could make her a queen in heaven; and so, bidding good bye to Isaac, she became first concubine, and has added eight children to the prophet's household.

Her younger sister, Clara Decker, also aspired to be a heavenly queen, and became his second concubine, and is the mother of two children.

The third is Harriet Cook, mother of one turbulent boy, who does pretty much as he pleases, and so does his mother. When in her tantrums she does not hesitate to send Brigham to ——.

Lucy Bigelow is said to be the most lady-like of all the concubines. Mrs. Waite, wife of one of the United States Judges of the Territory, who saw all the ladies of the harem, describes her as of middling stature, dark brown hair, blue eyes, aqueline nose, and a pretty mouth. She is pleasant and affable.

Miss Twiss has sandy hair, round features, blue eyes, low forehead, freckled face, but as she has had no children, is not of much account in the eyes of the prophet. She looks after his clothes, sews buttons on his shirts, and acts the part of a housewife generally.

Martha Bowker is another of the same sort, quiet, neat in dress, childless, and therefore of little account.

Harriet Barney, like Lucy Decker, left her husband and three children to become a concubine that she might have exaltation in heaven, but has not been honored in the harem, not having added any children to the household.

Eliza Burgess is the only English woman in the harem, small of stature, black eyes, quiet tempered, but the mother of seven children.

Ellen Rockwell, daughter of the jail-breaker, is another of the unfortunates not having any children.

Mrs. Hampton, whose first husband died at Nauvoo, afterwards married a man by the name of Cole, who left her at Nauvoo and went to California. Brigham, hearing of his departure, sent for his wife, who obeyed the summons, became a concubine, lived in the harem eight years, and then was cast out by Brigham. She now lives at Ogden City, with her son, Nephil Hampton.

Mary Bigelow is another castaway. She lived in the harem several years, but Brigham became tired of her finally and sent her away.

Margaret Pierce is another, who having failed to add to the glory of the prophet by becoming a mother, is of little account, although still in the harem.

Emeline Free, as described by Mrs. Waite, is the "light of the harem," tall, graceful, mild, violet eyes, fair hair, inclined to curl. She was a lively young lady and Brigham fell in love with her. Her parents were opposed to polygamy, but Emeline had ambitious projects, accepted his proposal, and became the favorite of the harem. The favor shown her brought on a row. The other concubines carried this jealousy to such a pitch that the prophet had a private passage constructed from his bed room to Emeline's room, so that his visits to her and her's to him could be made without observation. She has contributed greatly to his glory in the future world by presenting him with eight children in this.

The postess of the church is Eliza Snow, said to be quite intellectual. In one of her poems published in Brigham's paper, the Deseret *News*, she thus exalts the Mormon religion:

"We have the ancient order
To us by prophets given,
And here we have the pattern
As things exist in heaven."

From which we are to understand that there are harems in heaven! So the Turks believe.

Zina Huntingdon also writes poetry, and acts as a sort of governess to the numerous children of the prophet. Zina came to Salt Lake with her lawfully wedded husband, Dr. Jacobs. Brigham liked her; sent the Doctor as a missionary to England, took his wife into the harem, and became the spiritual father of her children—made her his temporal concubine that he might exalt her to be a queen in heaven. The doctor returned from his mission, apostatized, and went to California, where he now resides.

Amelia Partridge has added four children to the prophet's household. She is said to be of a sweet disposition, and is not jealous when the prophet turns to his other concubines.

Mrs. Augusta Cobb was formerly a Bostonian, became converted to Mormonism eighteen years ago, left her home, and accepted a place in the harem.

Mrs. Smith, a devout Mormon, wished to be sealed to Brigham for eternity, but the prophet did not care to make her a heavenly queen, so he sealed her to Joseph Smith for eternity, and to himself for time.

One poor unfortunate, Clara Chase, became a maniac, and has gone to where the wicked cease from troubling.

Amelia Folsom, a native of Portsmouth, N. H., is the mistress of the harem. She entered it on the 29th of January, 1863. She is about nineteen and the prophet sixty-three. She has things pretty much her own way—private box at the theatre, carriage of her own, silks, satins, a piano, parlor elegantly furnished. If the prophet slights her she pays him in his own coin.

Such is an outline of this saintly household—thirty women more or less, and seventy or eighty children. Unless human nature is vastly different in Utah from what it is in other places, there must be many family jars. The outward appearance is of a peaceable and orderly community, but if there is a fraction of truth in common report, it is one of the saddest communities in the world. Brigham Young comprehends the fact that life under polygamy is a wearisome burden, and has taken measures to amuse the members of his church.

The Secret Societies of Paris.

First. There is a union, composed of cultivated and aristocratic people, who actually believe that they meet while asleep, in dreams, or in some equally mysterious manner, but in distant lands and wonderful scenes. Before retiring they rub themselves with an ointment which is given them by the leader of the club, the composition of which medicament is guarded as a sacred secret, or swallow certain drugs.

Their present chief is a Countess de Caulment, or Camont, a highly accomplished and beautiful woman of thirty, but an incurable *tete montee* and enthusiast. One of her disciples gravely stated to M. Lopeider that he had met the Countess the night before in the moon. "Why not publish a description of it?" asked the writer. "You could greatly advance the cause of science by your revelations." "I would do so," replied the visionary, "were it not that a repugnance to communicate such knowledge—a terrible repugnance—seizes us at the first step and increases as we advance. There are moral laws and an irrepressible sense of fitness which insensibly govern humanity. Mankind are not yet morally prepared for an accurate knowledge of the moon's surface."

It is very remarkable that M'me de Camont and her disciples converse in their meetings of the scenes where they met, and evince a perfect knowledge of what the others have done.

There is the Society of the Trous Judas—the meanest association on the face of the earth. A *trou Judas* is a hole bored through the door for the purpose of watching the people within the room, and it is said that an immense number of people provide themselves with gimlets for this purpose. The Society Trou Judas is wealthy, and has an alliance with lodge-house keepers. At their meetings those who have "interesting" reports read them.

This precious union has twice had serious trouble with the police, who watch them closely and, it is said, use their revelations by means of spies. By the way, it may be as well to inform those who propose traveling on *La Grande Route*, that whenever they take a room on the continent it is as well to carefully examine all doors and walls; though in many cases the openings are so artfully constructed that it is impossible to detect them.

Another singular society is one founded many years ago by a small and select circle of Russian ladies and gentlemen for the purpose of intoxicating themselves with the Siberian mushroom (*Agaricus Muscirus*). *How* this is done can be learned from books of travel. The society, which was originally entirely Russian, has not more than fifteen or twenty members, about one-third of whom are at present Russian. It is, however, said that a M. de Leahter formed an independent club of the same kind, and that his has branches in Marseilles and other cities. M. Lopeider notes it as curious that men soon weary of these mushroom orgies, and that they are more liked by women, in whose organization the intoxication acts more favorably, or at least more agreeably than with the opposite sex. As might be expected, the society takes extraordinary precautions against being discovered.

There is also a club to which no one is admitted unless he has "honorably" killed a man, either in duel, war or self-defence.

SPRING fairly opened on Thursday last.

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

On and after Dec. 21st, 1868, trains will leave Station daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows.

Fast Line (Chicago or Ft. Wayne) leaves at 3.30 A. M.

Day [Train leaving Pittsburgh at 8.15 P. M. leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Exp'ss.	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp'ss.
Pittsburgh	8.45AM	9.30AM	12.00PM	10.30AM
Rochester	9.20	10.05	12.35	11.05
Salem	10.05	10.50	1.20	11.50
Alliance	11.20	12.05	2.35	1.05
Canton	12.20PM	1.05	3.40	2.05
Massillon	1.05	1.45	4.25	2.45
Orrville	1.35	2.15	4.55	3.15
Wooster	2.05	2.45	5.25	3.45
Mansfield	3.07	3.45	6.25	4.47
Crestline	3.45	4.25	7.05	5.25
Galion	4.20	5.00	7.40	6.00
Bucyrus	4.40	5.20	8.00	6.20
Upper Sandusky	5.20	6.00	8.40	7.00
Findlay	6.25	7.05	9.45	8.05
Van Wert	8.15	8.55	11.35	9.55
Fort Wayne	10.50PM	11.30	2.10AM	12.30PM
Columbia	1.10	1.50	4.30	3.30
Warsaw	1.57	2.35	5.15	4.15
Plymouth	2.30	3.10	5.50	4.50
Valparaiso	3.38	4.20	6.55	5.55
Chicago	7.10	7.50	10.15	9.15

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Exp'ss.	Exp'ss.	Mail.	Exp'ss.
Chicago	8.00AM	8.00PM	4.55PM	8.00AM
Valparaiso	10.55	10.55	7.27	10.57
Plymouth	11.35	11.35	8.10	11.40
Warsaw	12.10PM	12.10	8.55	12.20PM
Columbia	1.00	1.00	9.35	1.10
Fort Wayne	3.05	3.05	11.30	3.20PM
Van Wert	4.55	4.55	1.20AM	5.10
Lima	6.55	6.55	3.20	7.10
Forest	7.30	7.30	3.55	7.40
Upper Sandusky	8.10	8.10	4.30	8.20
Bucyrus	8.30	8.30	4.45	8.40
Crestline	9.05	9.05	5.20	9.15
Mansfield	10.05	10.05	6.20	10.15
Wooster	11.07	11.07	7.26	11.25
Orrville	11.45	11.45	8.04	12.05
Massillon	12.15	12.15	8.34	12.35
Canton	12.55	12.55	9.15	1.15
Alliance	1.30	1.30	9.55	1.50
Salem	2.15	2.15	10.35	2.35
Rochester	3.00AM	3.00AM	11.20	3.20
Pittsburgh	4.00	4.00	12.15	4.20

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2.30 p. m; New Castle, 4.00 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 8.00 p.m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 2.15 a. m; arr. at Youngstown, 10.45. N. Castle, 9.40 a. m;

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6.30 a. m; New Castle, 1.10 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10.30 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 4.00 p. m; arrives New Castle, 7.05 p.m; Youngstown, 8.30 p. m.

F. R. MYERS, *General Ticket Agent.*

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after Dec. 21st, 1868 trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Cleveland	8.30AM	12.50PM	.....	3.25PM
Euclid Street	8.41	1.01	.....	3.46
Hudson	9.43	1.14	.....	4.53
Ravenna	10.19	1.46	.....	5.26
Alliance	11.15	2.27	.....	6.31
Bayard	12.25	3.55	.....	.....
Wellsville	1.25PM	4.15	.....	.....

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	.....	Accom
Wellsville	9.50AM	4.15PM	.....	.....
Bayard	10.23	4.39	.....	.....
Alliance	11.35	5.56	.....	8.10
Ravenna	12.04PM	6.24	.....	9.00
Hudson	12.39	7.05	.....	9.45
Euclid Street	1.46	7.49	.....	10.52
Cleveland	2.00	8.00	.....	11.00

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Exp's	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Bellair	8.00AM	7.32PM	11.15AM	.....
Bridgeport	8.10	7.42PM	11.25	.....
Steubenville	7.45	8.36	12.37PM	.....
Wellsville	8.35	4.10	1.50	9.00AM
Smith's Ferry	9.03	4.39	2.13	7.30
Beaver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rochester	9.00	5.36	2.50	8.30
Pittsburgh	11.00	7.45	4.00	9.40

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom
Pittsburgh	6.15AM	2.00PM	4.07PM	3.25PM
Rochester	7.25	3.10	5.25	4.35
Beaver	7.50	3.35	6.00	5.00
Smith's Ferry	8.28	4.15	6.50	5.35
Wellsville	9.05	4.50	7.30	6.05
Steubenville	9.45	5.30	8.12	.....
Bridgeport	10.05	5.50	8.37	.....
Bellair	10.15	6.00	8.50	.....

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves	Arrives
Na Philadelphia, 8.50 a. m.	Bayard, 9.55 a.m.
Bayard, 12.10 m.	Na Philadelphia, 3.00 p.m.

F. R. MEYERS, General Ticket Agent.

Rochester Marble Works.

W. H. MARSHALL,

Manufacturer of

MONUMENTS,

HEAD & FOOT STONES;

Marble and Stone Posts

For Cemetery Lots.

We have now on hands a Large and Superior Stock of Plain and Ornamental Monuments and Headstones.

We are now ready, to supply on short notice, all orders from the country at low rates. Also,

Grindstones

And Fixtures of a Superior Quality

ALWAYS ON HAND.

☞ Our Neighbors represent that they sell Cheap, but we practice

Selling Cheaper:

And Doing as we Represent.

We Employ no Agents, as we can sell

10 Per Cent. Cheaper at the Shop,

Than by Agents.

All persons desiring any thing in our line

Are Invited to Call and Examine

OUR WORK AND PRICES

Before purchasing elsewhere. [mar17-6m

DRY GOODS, SPRING 1869.

Full and complete assortment of seasonable goods at fair prices. Full lines of

New Dress Goods,	Brown Sheetings,
New Prints,	Bleached Muslins,
New Ginghams, Ticklings and Stripes,	
New Cassimeres, Checks & Dinims	
New Cloths, Flannels, New Cottonades, Etmone Cloths, New Kentucky Jeans, Table, Diaper, Napkins, New Ladies Cloths, Repellants, New Berg Cassimeres, New White Goods, New Lawns, Tweeds, Black Silks, Fancy Silks, New Jackonets,	
New Chintzes,	Italian Cloth,
New Brilliants,	Corsets,
New Hosiery,	Gloves,
New Hoop Skirts,	Shirt Fronts,
New Suspenders,	Spool Cotton,

A full and complete stock of Notions, &c. All of which have been bought at lowest possible figures, and will be sold at prices that will give satisfaction to the trade.

Carr, M'Candless & Co.,

64 WOOD STREET,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

mar17-1m.

ELECTION.—The stockholders of the Company for erecting a Bridge over Big Beaver Creek, at, or near, Wallace, in the County of Beaver," are hereby notified that an Election for one President, six Managers, and a Treasurer will be held in the Toll House of said Company, on the last Monday, the 26th day, of April next, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JAMES ALLISON, Treas.

mar.17-6t.

New Advertisements.

Wall Paper

For Spring of 1869.

At No. 107 Market St., near 5th Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A large stock of new and elaborate designs of Paper Hangings, suited for Drawing Rooms, Parlors, Halls and Chambers, together with goods of the Lowest Cost, now opening, and to which constant additions will be made. All to be disposed of at prices to suit the times.

JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

mar17-6m.

S. J. Cross & Co.,

ROCHESTER, Pa

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

One Ton White Lead,

10 Bbls. Linseed Oil,

10 " N. O. Molasses,

100 " Choice Flour,

100 Kegs Nails,

3 Hhds. N. O. Sugar.

Large stock of

HARDWARE.

Fresh Stock of

Boots and Shoes!

New Spring Style

DRY GOODS.

All Bought Low, and for Sale Low.

March 1st, 1869.

John R. & A. Murdock,

Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Our different Catalogues will be mailed on application.

No. 1. Fruits and Ornamental Trees, Vines, &c.

No. 2. Roses, Greenhouse plants, &c.

No. 3. Seeds and Potatoes. [feb.24-3m.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of J. S. Mitchell, dec'd late of the borough of New Brighton, Beaver Co., Pa., all persons, therefore, having claims against said estate will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement, and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment

JOSEPH C. WILSON, Adm'r.

feb27-6w Beaver, Pa.

Hardware, &c.

New Firm, New Goods.

Speyerer & Sons,

SUCCESSORS TO

GEO. C. SPEYERER.

Having returned from the East with a large stock of Goods, bought at LOWEST CASH PRICES, offer to the public, at their OLD STAND

CORNER OF WATER AND JAMES STREET

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

GENERAL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

HATS, CAPS, *BOOTS AND SHOES*

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

HARDWARE, IRON,

NAILS, CARPENTER TOOLS

ROPE, OCUM & PACKING YARN, WHITE LEAD and PAINTS dry and in Oil, & Putty

Queensware and Willow Ware,

FLOUR, FLOUR,

Still having the Sole Agency of that CELEBRATED CANTON CITY FLOUR, for Rochester and vicinity, we can sell dealers at Pittsburgh rates, saving freight.

FEED, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

ALSO AGENCY FOR

Buffalo Scale Company,

We offer Scales at MANUFACTURERS PRICE

ALSO AGENTS FOR

Eureka Bone Sulphate of Lime and

PLASTER PARIS FOR LANDS,

White and Water Lime at Wholesale Rates.

BEAVER SALT COMPANY'S SALT.

Always on hand. We always buy for Cash and sell CHEAP. Call and examine our Goods and be convinced.

RETAIL GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.

dec16

Miscellaneous.

KNOX'S SEED

AND IMPLEMENT HOUSE.

All articles Required in the

Farm, Garden or Greenhouse.

We offer our new crop of

Garden & Flower Seeds

For the season of 1869. Our seeds so long and favorably known throughout the United States, are justly esteemed wherever tried. The following Catalogues will be sent free to applicants:

Descriptive Catalogue of Hand-Book of Seeds, Seed Novelties and Seed Potatoes, Containing Directions for Planting, Preparation of the Soil, &c.

Market Gardener's List, for Gardeners only.

Wholesale Price List, Positively for the Trade only.

Agricultural Implements and Farm Machinery

at manufacturers' prices. One of the most complete assortments to be found in any one establishment in the United States.—Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutters, Farm Mills, Farm Boilers, Churns, &c., &c.

Prices sent by mail on application.

Clover and Timothy Seed.

The largest Stock of Prime new Seed in Pennsylvania, at market prices.

W. W. KNOX,

Successor to J. KNOX, No. 137 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. [feb.24-6w

STOVES & TINWARE.

O. R. ANSHUTZ,

DEALER IN

Tin, Copper & Sheet-Iron Ware.

ALSO

Keeps a Complete Assortment of

Fire-Fronts,

Grates, Cooking-Stoves

&c. &c.

Roofing, Guttering and Spouting

Done to Order promptly and on Reasonable Terms.

Particular Attention Paid to Job Work.

Jappaned and

PRESSED WARE

Kept Constantly on Hand.

Shop on the lower end of Third Street,

Beaver, Pa.

Call and Examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere. [mar10-tf

Bailey Farrell & Co.

Lead Pipe Sheet & Bar Lead

MANUFACTURERS, ALSO

Pig Lead, Iron Pipe, Rubber Hose, Steam Gauges, Whistles & Valves, Iron Copper Sinks and Bath Tubs, Steam Pumps, Farm Pumps and Force Pumps.

and every description of goods for

Water, Gas and Steam,

NO. 107 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Send for Price List.

apr22.

BEAVER ACADEMY.—The Beaver Academy has been re-opened by

REV. JOHN WYNNE MARTIN, D. D.

Ex-President of Lincoln University, known as a success